ale==City.

[illegible]

==Country.

[illegible]

Wanted==Male Help.

Bookkeepers, Salesmen, &c.

WANTED—A colored or German boy to work about the house. [illegible]

WANTED—A man to take care of horses, and his wife to cook. German or Norwegian preferred. Address C K, Tribune office.

WANTED—Salesmen to sell farm implements. [illegible] SHELDON & CO., [illegible] Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Salesmen to sell 20 of the best selling articles in the world. [illegible] G. B. STANFORD & CO., [illegible] Reynolds' Block.

WANTED—To employ a thorough business man [illegible]

WANTED—Two reliable salesmen of experience, and one of little or no experience, [illegible] ORVIS & BOSTWICK, over 120 and 122 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A man that understands the sale of Patent Rights [illegible] C. H. JOHNSON, 131 State-st.

WANTED—A man to attend an outside stand. None but a good talker will do. [illegible]

WANTED—Travelling salesmen. A new article, no competition, big pay, [illegible] BARRETT, 129 South Clark-st., up stairs.

Trades.

WANTED—A good tinner to go into the country. Call at CRAGIN BROS.', [illegible] Lake-st.

WANTED—Ruler. Inquire at the bindery, [illegible] Dearborn-st. EMEAL, REBANKS & CO.

WANTED—A good machine blacksmith, also a bolt-maker, at the Hawkeye Iron Works, Burlington, Iowa. Good pay and steady work to good men. CHAS. SOWDEN.

WANTED—Two good coatmakers to go into the country. Apply to CHAS. P. KELLOGG & CO., 24 and 26 Lake-st.

WANTED—A good wagon maker. Apply at [illegible] North Wells-st., corner Chicago-av.

WANTED—Two first class barbers by C. ROTHMAN, Davenport, Iowa.

WANTED—A brick maker to make brick by contract at Riverside, for the Riverside Improvement Company. Apply at 72 South Clark-st., [illegible] E. E. CHILDS.

Employment Agents.

WANTED—2,000 railroad laborers for grading the B. & M. RR., in Iowa. [illegible] CARPENTER & ANGLE, Contractors.

WANTED—This day, 30 good sawmill hands for Michigan and 10 choppers. [illegible]

WANTED—This day, 600 good railroad laborers to work all winter on the C., R. I. & P. R. R. [illegible]

WANTED—100 laborers for Iowa at $2 50 per day. [illegible]

WANTED—Men in restaurant, 2 clerks, 1 driver, [illegible]

WANTED—1 assistant bookkeeper, 1 entry clerk, 1 travelling agent, [illegible]

WANTED—600 railroad laborers to go down South. [illegible]

Wanted==Female Help.

[illegible]

Houses

[illegible]

Boarding and Lodging.

[illegible]

Wanted==Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Offices, &c

[illegible]

Rooms.

[illegible]

Wanted==To Rent.

[illegible]

Partners Wanted.

[illegible]

Situations Wanted.

Males.

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

Females.

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—[illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—[illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—[illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For the Security [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—[illegible] E. B. LANDON, [illegible] Lake-st.

AGENTS—Wanted—[illegible] HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

AGENTS—Wanted—[illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—[illegible]

Business Chances.

[illegible]

Lost, Found, &c.

[illegible]

Law Reporter

The Chicago Tribune.

VOL XXII. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1868. NUMBER 98.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN.

Marshal Serrano has succeeded to the command of the Spanish revolutionary army, and Anguirre presides over the Cabinet.

Port au Prince, Cape Haytien and Port de Paix are the only Haytien ports now open to foreign countries.

Counterfeit money is plentiful in Hayti. The rebellion in that island is expiring.

GENERAL.

Gold closed in New York, yesterday, at 140¼.

On Monday last the corner-stone of the Illinois State Capitol was laid in Springfield, with imposing ceremonies. The city was densely crowded with strangers. The Masonic fraternity were very numerously represented. The procession was lengthy, and accorded with the grandeur of the other ceremonies. Entertainment for 3,000 guests was made in the skating rink.

Rich. H. Dana, Jr., has accepted the nomination of the Republicans who are opposed to General Butler's return, and will oppose that gentleman.

Bishop Duggan confirmed 410 candidates and presided at the laying of the corner stone of the new Catholic Cathedral in Bloomington, Ill., on Sunday last.

James H. Lucas is the newly-elected President of the Kansas Pacific Railway.

General Carl Schurz addressed a numerous Republican assemblage in Lexington, Mo., on Saturday last.

The Valley City woollen mills in Grand Rapids, Mich., were destroyed by fire on Monday. Loss, $50,000.

General Rosecrans is en route for Mexico.

The dance-house on Water street, New York, immediately above John Allen's den has been leased by the City Missionary, and is henceforth to be used for religious purposes.

The Catholic Synod urges the immediate establishment of schools for colored children in the Southern States.

The government clerks now in Washington, who vote in Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio, have made preparations to return to their homes to participate in the election next week.

Two children were burned to death in Charlestown, Mass., on Saturday, by their young brother upsetting upon them a fluid lamp.

Isabella, the rejected of Spain, is reported to have made investments in this country; if so, her voluptuous majesty may choose to take refuge here.

In Peoria, Ill., on Saturday last, Mrs. Callen upbraided her husband for returning home drunk. He told her to spare her complaints, then went into the yard and strangled himself.

Lorinda Wheeler attempted to fire the jail in Peoria, Ill., on Saturday, but failed.

Mrs. Lincoln has left for Europe.

Mr. F. Ritchie, formerly editor of the Richmond *Enquirer*, and husband of Anna Cora Mowatt, died on Friday last.

General Howard has again called attention to the fact that all persons connected with the Freedmen's Bureau are entitled to military protection. This announcement was rendered necessary because the lives of several officers of the Bureau were threatened.

EUROPE.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Spain.

ACTION OF THE JUNTA.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

A despatch from Madrid has the following:

"Madoz has resigned the Presidency of the Junta, and Anguirre succeeds him. Anguirre has appointed Serrano General-in-Chief of the army."

PARIS, Oct. 5.

A despatch from Madrid states that Olozaga, who was named as Minister of Foreign Affairs, declines a position in the new Cabinet.

MADRID, Oct. 5.

General Prim is at Barcelona. He is expected to arrive here to-morrow.

Egypt.

A NEW SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The new deep sea submarine telegraph, direct from Malta to Alexandria, Egypt, was successfully completed on Saturday afternoon.

Great Britain.

MARINE.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The steamers Weser and Nebraska, from New York; Worcester, from Baltimore, and Peruvian, from Quebec, have arrived out.

By Mail.

France.

[illegible]

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—A Paris letter to the *Herald* states that the Chassepot gun is a complete failure, [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.

DEPARTMENT CLERKS GOING HOME TO VOTE.

[illegible]

ANOTHER BOGUS FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The National *Intelligencer* to-day contained an elaborate statement concerning the national finances, purporting to be prepared by an official of the Treasury Department, under the direction of Secretary McCulloch, which is nothing but a rehash of Delmar's exploded exaggerations. [illegible]

CUBA.

Secretary Seward had a long interview to-day with the President upon Spanish affairs, and the impression prevails that the proposition for the purchase of Cuba was discussed.

TENNESSEE.

It is understood that influential Tennesseeans will protest to the President against taking General G. H. Thomas from Tennessee as a member of the Dyer court-martial until after the election in that State is held. [illegible]

PERSONAL.

Hon. R. W. Taylor, First Comptroller of the Treasury, left to-day for Ohio to recruit his health.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The following internal revenue appointments were made to-day: [illegible]

THE OVERLAND MAILS.

[illegible]

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Colonel Wynkoop, agent for the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, has arrived here direct from Fort Larned. [illegible]

THE PUBLIC DEBT

[illegible]

THE SPANISH LEGATION—[illegible]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The Spanish Legation has received no instructions from the new Government of Spain, [illegible]

The International Cricket Match at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5.—The cricket match was resumed at 11:30 o'clock, with Radcliffe, who was not out on Saturday for 4, and Barclay at the wickets. [illegible]

Female Typo-setters' Union.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—At the office of the *Revolution*, to-night, a society of female type-setters was organized under the name of Typographical Union, No. 1, with Miss Augusta Lewis as President.

THE CAMPAIGN.

An Active Canvass in Ohio and Indiana.

Large Republican Gains in the Connecticut Town Elections.

An Immense Gathering of Seymour's Friends in New York City.

Letter from Geo. B. McClellan, Formerly of the Potomac Army.

Nomination of Richard H. Dana, Jr., for Congress in Opposition to Ben. Butler.

NOMINATION OF RICHARD H. DANA, JR., FOR CONGRESS, IN OPPOSITION TO BEN BUTLER.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Oct. 5.

The Republicans of the Essex District, opposed to General Butler's re-election to Congress, held their Independent Mass Convention at Salem to-day. [illegible]

LARGE REPUBLICAN GATHERING AT FORT WAYNE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Oct. 5.

There has been a grand outpouring of the people here to-day, [illegible]

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 5.

Judge Winans had a large meeting at Reynoldsburg to-night. [illegible]

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT WOOSTER, OHIO.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WOOSTER, Ohio, Oct. 5.

A very large Republican demonstration took place here to-day. Addresses were made by Senator Sherman, Hon. H. G. Blake, and Hon. M. Welker, candidate for Congress in the Fourteenth District. It was the largest political meeting held here during the campaign. [illegible]

GOVERNOR MORTON AND REPRESENTATIVE WAS RECEIVED AT LAFAYETTE, IND.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 5.

To-night we are in the full enjoyment of a rich treat. Governor Morton arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and was grandly received by a large concourse of citizens in carriages, preceded by the Lafayette band. [illegible]

A SECRET COPPERHEAD ORGANIZATION IN WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 5.

For some time past it has been well known that the Democracy of this State had a secret political organization, on which they relied largely for strength in the political campaign this fall in this State, [illegible]

THE CANVASS IN IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Oct. 5.

A large Republican meeting was held in Camp Township, near Des Moines, this afternoon, and was addressed by Hon. F. W. Palmer and Hon. Wm. Hale. [illegible]

THE CANVASS IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIGONIER, Ind., Oct. 5.

Northern Indiana is wide-awake for Grant and Colfax. [illegible]

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX TO SPEAK AT GOSHEN AND SOUTH BEND.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GOSHEN, Ind., Oct. 5.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax will speak at the great rally here on the 13th inst., at 11 o'clock m. He will also speak at South Bend in the afternoon of the same day.

LARGE MEETING OF SEYMOUR'S FRIENDS IN NEW YORK CITY—LETTER FROM GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The greatest mass meeting ever held in New York took place this evening in Tammany Hall, corner of Fourteenth street and Union Square. [illegible]

LETTER FROM GENERAL McCLELLAN.

[illegible]

NEW YORK, Oct. 3, 1868.

Douglas Taylor, Esq., Chairman:

MY DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to preside over the Democratic meeting of Monday next. [illegible]

I am most truly yours,

(Signed) GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

[illegible]

CONNECTICUT TOWN ELECTIONS.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 5.—Hartford gives 790 Democratic majority—a gain of 400 over last fall, and 100 over last spring.

New Haven gives 919 Democratic majority, [illegible]

SPRINGFIELD.

Laying of the Corner-Stone of the State Capitol.

List of Articles Deposited Thereunder.

Imposing Masonic Ceremonies.

Grand Banquet at the Skating Rink and Ball at the Leland House.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 5.

VISITORS IN THE CITY.

On Saturday a large number of strangers arrived in our city to attend the ceremony of to-day. The city is filled to overflowing. [illegible]

THE PROCESSION.

[illegible]

AT THE GROUNDS.

[illegible]

MASONIC SERVICES.

[illegible]

ARTICLES DEPOSITED UNDER THE CORNER-STONE.

The following is a list of the articles deposited under the corner-stone of the new Illinois State House, which was laid with appropriate and imposing ceremonies to-day: [illegible]

INSCRIPTIONS ON THE CORNER-STONE.

[illegible]

THE BALL AND BANQUET.

[illegible]

TOASTS AND RESPONSES.

[illegible]

AGRICULTURAL.

Eighth Fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5.

The opening day of the St. Louis Fair proved to be balmy, mild and fair—the commencement of our Indian summer. [illegible]

[illegible]

DES MOINES.

Railroad Contract—Catholic Confirmations.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 5.

The contract for building the Iowa & Minnesota Railroad, from Des Moines to Ames, has been let to Smith, Wood & Co. [illegible]

MICHIGAN.

Destruction of the Valley City Woollen Mills, at Grand Rapids.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Oct. 5.

A Grand Rapids special to the *Tribune*, to-day, says the Valley City Woollen Mills, owned by Coller & Seymour, were burned this morning about 5 o'clock. [illegible]

A Rebel Scarecrow.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 5.—[illegible]

The Naturalization Frauds in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5.—Attorney General Brewster has presented to the Judges of the Supreme Court a petition asking that certain parties' names, to whom naturalization papers have been issued without previous declaration of intention to become citizens, shall be made to show cause why said papers shall not be vacated. The Court holds the matter under consideration.

Dry Goods.

OPENING

OF

FALL FASHIONS.

ROSS & GOSSAGE,

167 & 169 Lake-st.,

Beg leave to announce to the Ladies of Chicago and vicinity, that they will

EXHIBIT

AT THEIR

CLOAK ROOMS,

ON

Wednesday, October 7th,

All the greatest novelties of this season, to which they invite especial attention.

167 & 169 LAKE-ST.

Professional.

MEDICAL AND ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE.

Established for the treatment of gentlemen, ladies and children suffering with chronic diseases. The Electro-Thermal Bath is claimed to be superior to any in the world. No hobbies or quackery tolerated in the Institute. Physicians are always welcome to an examination of the medical means and remedies used. The Institute was established in 1862. The average number of pupils treated daily (Sundays excepted) is twenty. Number of deaths in the Institute, one. Number of out-patients, five.

JUSTIN HAYES, M. D.,
Resident Physician, 159 Wabash-av.

DR. WALKER,
Oculist and Aurist.

Office, McVicker's Theatre Building, Chicago. Importer of French Artificial Eyes.

Pharmacist.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

WM. E. DALE, PHARMACIST,

For the past three years with Mr. G. [illegible], now with

WALKER & SON, Dispensing Chemists,

and dealers in PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY AND FINE TOILET GOODS,

McVicker's Theatre Building, Chicago.

Millinery.

OPENING.

Having refitted our Millinery Rooms, we shall open them to the public on Thursday and Friday, October 8th and 9th, with a full stock of Fall and Winter Millinery. Our rooms will be superintended by Miss H. H. SHEWER, formerly with H. L. Blakeslee. Thankful for past patronage, we hope to merit a continuance of the same.

TURNER BROTHERS,
134 Lake-st.

Furniture.

HOTEL FURNITURE AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.

Our Lease Having Expired,

We will offer the Furniture and Fixtures all complete and in good order, at private sale, to be delivered after the 25th day of October. [illegible] Address "VINTON," St. Cloud Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Masonic Notices.

A REGULAR

Communication of ASHLAR LODGE, No. 308, A. F. and A. M., will be held at Blair Hall this Tuesday evening at 7½ o'clock. [illegible]

G. F. BIGELOW, Secretary.

Wanted.

WANTED,

Immediately, GOOD STOUT LABORERS for the Union Pacific Railroad, at $3 per day. Free transportation. Apply to B. HANSEN, Agent U. P. R. R., 47 Kinzie-st.

PARTNER WANTED.

A party with a capital of $25,000 to $50,000 to join the advertiser in extending the manufacture and sale of a new and useful machine under a secure patent. [illegible] Address B, P. O. Box 385.

General Notices.

TO WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Any wholesale grocery house, of good standing in the city, that wants a partner of capital and industry, for the enlargement of business, address GROCER, Tribune office.

COOK & SON,

314 West Madison-st.

Special attention given to taking up, cleaning and laying down carpets, in any part of the city. Orders left at the above number will be promptly attended to.

PORK PACKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting for election of officers for the ensuing year, will occur on Tuesday, October 6th, at the office of A. E. Kent & Co. Polls open from 3 till 5.

J. F. GILLETTE, Secretary.

Bank Reports.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT

OF THE

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF CHICAGO, ILL.,

On the Morning of October 5, 1868.

RESOURCES.

[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

[illegible]

I, L. J. Gage, Cashier of the First National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

L. J. GAGE, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 5th day of October, 1868.

CHAS. J. SCHMITT,
Notary Public.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT

OF THE

SECOND NATIONAL BANK,

OF CHICAGO,

On the Morning of the First Monday of October, 1868.

RESOURCES.

[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

[illegible]

I, E. I. Tinkham, Cashier of the Second National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

EDWARD I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this fifth day of October, A. D. 1868.

M. SCHWEISTHAL, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT

(NINETEENTH)

OF THE

THIRD NATIONAL BANK,

OF CHICAGO,

Monday, October 5, 1868.

RESOURCES.

[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

[illegible]

I, IRA HOLMES, Cashier of the Third National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

IRA HOLMES, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 5th day of October, 1868.

LUCIUS T. PARSONS,
Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE

Fourth National Bank,

OF CHICAGO,

On the Morning of the First Monday of October, 1868.

RESOURCES.

[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

[illegible]

I, S. A. Briggs, Cashier of the Fourth National Bank of Chicago, solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. A. BRIGGS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of October, 1868.

A. FRISBIE,
Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK

OF CHICAGO.

Monday Morning, Oct. 5, 1868.

RESOURCES.

[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

[illegible]

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

Stoves, Ranges, Heaters, &c

Peerless Cooking Stoves

"The Best Stove Ever Made."

For sale by BARNUM & HASLEY,
273 and 275 State-st.

Ocean Steamers.

CUNARD LINE, SAILING FROM New York every [illegible]

[illegible]

Woollen Goods and Dress Goods.

HUNT, BARBOUR & HALE

LAKE-ST. AND MICHIGAN-AV.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN

WOOLLEN GOODS

AND

DRESS GOODS.

ALSO,

Bleached and Brown Cottons,
Hosiery, Gloves and Notions,
At the Lowest Prices.

Bank Reports.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Commercial National Bank

OF CHICAGO,

On the morning of the First Monday of October, 1868.

RESOURCES.

[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

[illegible]

I, Milford D. Buchanan, Cashier of "The Commercial National Bank of Chicago," do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 5th day of October, A. D. 1868.

(Signed) JNO. R. MEYER,
Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Manufacturers' National Bank,

OF CHICAGO,

On the Morning of the First Monday of October, 1868.

RESOURCES.

[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

[illegible]

I, DAVID J. LAKE, Cashier of the Manufacturers' National Bank, of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. J. LAKE, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 5th day of October, 1868.

[SEAL.] N. B. GLADDING, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Mechanics' National Bank,

OF CHICAGO,

On the Morning of the First Monday of October, 1868.

RESOURCES.

[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

[illegible]

I, ANDREW FORSYTHE, Assistant Cashier of the Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. FORSYTHE, Assistant Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this fifth day of October, 1868.

[Seal.] EUGENE C. LONG,
Notary Public.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT

OF THE

Union Stock Yard Nat'l Bank,

OF CHICAGO,

On the Morning of October 5, 1868.

RESOURCES.

[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

[illegible]

I, Edward S. Stickney, Cashier of the Union Stock Yard National Bank, of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. S. STICKNEY, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this fifth day of October, 1868.

J. LINTON WATERS,
Notary Public.

Wood Hangings.

WOOD HANGINGS.

The Patent Wood Hangings Co., of Chicago, is now ready for business.

[illegible]

To Rent

FOR RENT.

The large and complete Packing House on the South Branch, [illegible] apply to W. T. HUGHES, Room 11 Union Building.

Bank Reports.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT

OF THE

CITY NATIONAL BANK,

OF CHICAGO,

On the Morning of the First Monday of October, 1868.

RESOURCES.

[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

[illegible]

I, W. A. Sutton, Cashier of the City National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. A. SUTTON, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this fifth day of October, 1868.

A. B. MINER,
Notary Public.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT

(NINETEENTH)

OF THE

UNION NATIONAL BANK,

OF CHICAGO.

Monday Morning, October 5, 1868.

RESOURCES.

[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

[illegible]

I, Charles J. Connell, Cashier of the Union National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES J. CONNELL, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of October, 1868.

JNO. T. BIGGS,
Notary Public.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF

The Merchants' National Bank

OF CHICAGO,

On Monday Morning, October 5, 1868.

RESOURCES.

[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

[illegible]

I, Henry B. Symonds, Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. B. SYMONDS, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of October, 1868.

RICHARD THOMPSON, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Northwestern National Bank,

OF CHICAGO,

On the Morning of the First Monday of October, 1868.

RESOURCES.

[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

[illegible]

JOHN DeKOVEN, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 5th day of October, A. D. 1868.

WM. C. OAKLEY,
Notary Public.

Removal.

REMOVAL.

RICHARDS, CRUMBAUGH & SHAW,

WHOLESALE

Dry Goods & Notions,

Have removed to their new Store,

NOS. 37 and 39 LAKE-ST., BURCH'S BLOCK, CHICAGO.

REMOVAL.

SHERMAN, HALL & LYBRAND

WOOL, PROVISION & PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Have removed to their NEW STORE,

15 Michigan-av. and 29 & 31 South Water-st.

Vinegar.

White Wine Vinegar

A splendid article of White Wine Vinegar on hand of our own manufacture. [illegible]

ST. JOHN BROS. & PAINE'S

Celebrated Cider & White Wine Vinegars.

[illegible]

160 NORTH WATER-ST.

Removal==Dry Goods.

OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

Is Removed to State and Washington-sts., and will be open for sale MONDAY MORNING, Oct. 5th.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT

Will remain open at our present store on Lake-st., until TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 6th, and will be opened on State and Washington-sts. Wednesday Morning, Oct. 7th.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

CLOTHING.

CHAS. P. KELLOGG & CO.,

Successors to King, Kellogg & Co.,

NOS. 24 AND 26 LAKE-ST.

WE HAVE THE

LARGEST STOCK

IN THE WEST, AND AT THE

LOWEST PRICES.

We are confident that it will be for the interest of every Western Merchant to examine our Stock and prices before buying elsewhere.

Compounded Liquors.

TO LIQUOR DEALERS
And Druggists,

Wholesalers and Retailers,

Don't Pay from $7.50 to $10 Per Gallon for

Whiskeys, Brandies, Gins, Rums, &c., &c.,

When you can manufacture a purer article and free from Poison at a cost of $1.25 to $1.50 per gallon that will give better satisfaction to your customers than that usually sold over bars, or that sold under the name of "Imported."

Nine tenths of all the liquor sold is manufactured or "compounded," the profits upon which are enormous, as is witnessed by the wealth of the dealers.

If you would learn the process of "compounding" liquors that will deceive the best judges send to us.

We will furnish full instructions for "compounding"

Bourbon, Rye, Malt and Monongahela Whiskeys for	$2.50
Holland, London Dock and Old Tom Gins for	2.00
Cognac, Rochelle and Peach Brandies for	2.00
Jamaica, St. Croix and New England Rums for	1.00

and if the instructions are followed will produce a better, purer and smoother article at the above cost than is offered for sale in this city at from $1.50 to $10.

In every instance we guarantee satisfaction. Enclose the price as per list, with one red stamp for each liquor needed, and send by mail to

DENNISON & CO., Purchasing Agents,
P. O. Box 3965, Chicago, Ill.

Lake Transportation.

1868. GOODRICH 1868.

Transportation Comp'y.

Side-wheel Steamers Leave Goodrich's Steamboat Landing.

For Racine, Milwaukee and West Shore Ports

DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M.

Saturday's Boat Leaves at 8 O'clock p. m.

☞ Fare to Milwaukee $1 less than by rail, dinner included.

For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Manistee, etc., Daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 o'clock p. m.

For St. Joseph Daily at 10 o'clock a. m. Saturday's boat leaves at 11 o'clock p. m.

For Green Bay Tuesday Evenings at 7 o'clock.

Office and Docks, below Rush-st. Bridge, South Side.

A. E. GOODRICH, President.

P. J. PHILLIPS, Passenger Agent.

Business Cards.

FIELD, KING & CO.

115 DEARBORN-ST.,

Real Estate & Loaning Agency.

We invite parties desiring to buy or sell property in this city or vicinity to give us a call.

Loans on Real Estate Negotiated

C. H. FIELD, GEO. S. KING, MOSES TURNER.

BULL, LIDELL & CO.,

DEALERS IN

HOPS,

215 South Water-st.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Reward.

$100 REWARD!

STOLEN,

From the barn of the subscriber, at Addison, DuPage County, Illinois, on the night of the 4th inst.,

A Dark Brown Horse,

Four years old, about 15 hands high, star in forehead, collar mark on fore-shoulder, and heavy mane and tail.

Also, at the same time and place,

A Black Mare,

Ten years old, about 15½ hands high; no white, save a few white hairs on fore-shoulder; light mane and tail, and carries her head low. Halter and bridle on each horse.

I will pay the above reward for the recovery of the property and the arrest of the thief, or fifty dollars for the recovery of the property.

WILLIAM HEUER.

Information may be sent to C. F. HALL, Clerk of Department of Detective Police, Chicago.

Chicago, Oct. 5th, 1868.

Business Chances.

A RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.

The undersigned, owning one of the largest and most complete Machine Shops and Foundry Establishments in the West, desires a Partner with $15,000 to $25,000 capital.

His establishment is located at Kansas City, Mo., and has abundant and profitable business. Buildings and Machinery all nearly new. Seven Railroads now centre at Kansas City, which already has a population of about 25,000 inhabitants, and is growing very rapidly. The business the concern can command will only be limited by its capacity to do it.

Refer to the First National Bank of Kansas City.

Address J. P. GREEN,
Kansas City, Mo.

OYSTER, FISH & FRUIT BUSINESS FOR SALE.

The store and locality first-class. For particulars address for four days, E F, Room 6 Major Block.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT

In a well established and flourishing business and in a good location. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Price $2,000. Apply to LOOMIS, POTWIN & SMITH, 122 Dearborn-st.

Banking.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK

OF CHICAGO.

No. 55 Dearborn-st.

CAPITAL, - - - - $500,000.

H. F. EAMES, President.
WM. H. FERRY, Vice President.
M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier.
GEO. L. OTIS, Ass't Cashier.

DIRECTORS—Henry F. Eames, P. B. Weston, H. Z. Culver, Nelson Wheeler, L. P. Hilliard, Albert Keep, William H. Ferry, Wm. H. Kretsinger, S. W. Howard, Alfred Cowles, Henry H. Taylor, N. O. Williams, Henry W. King.

Feather and Hair Works.

STEAM FEATHER AND HAIR WORKS

[illegible] Illinois-st., northwest corner Dearborn, Chicago, Ill. Feather Beds, Pillows and Hair Mattresses renovated and made as good as new, at very LOW PRICES.

Our work is warranted to give the best satisfaction, or no pay. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Real Estate for Sale.

REAL ESTATE.

One of the best Corners on Indiana-av.

For Sale at a Bargain.

If sold this week. 50 or 100 feet front.

Inquire at 1668 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE.

Building No. 42 Monroe-st. and lease. Apply to

SANGS BROS., 136 State-st.

Croquet.

Croquet at Cost.

We will sell during the next two weeks, 100 sets of Croquet for $5, and Pianofortes and Parlor Gas Alleys very low.

J. A. PIERCE & CO.,
91 Clark-st.

Commission Merchants.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

168 Washington-st.,

CHICAGO,

Give Particular Attention to both Buying and Selling

GRAIN, FLOUR, SEEDS, LARD, BEEF, TALLOW.

☞ Property bought and held on margins, and sold either in this or Eastern markets.

P. L. UNDERWOOD. DEL. W. UNDERWOOD.

HUNTINGTON BROTHERS,
Commission Merchants
125 South Water-st.

New Publications.

American Law Review.

No. 1, Vol. III., Published Oct. 1.

CONTENTS:

I. Lord Brougham. II. The Erie Railroad Row. III. Digest of the English Law Reports for May, June and July, 1868. IV. Selected Digest of State Reports. V. Book Notices. VI. List of New Law Books published in England and America since July 1, 1868. VII. Summary of Events.

Single numbers, $1.25.

Subscription price, $5.00 per annum, in advance.

PUBLISHED BY

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Boston.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

FURS, FURS,

And Fur Trimmings.

LATEST STYLES!

Retailed at Wholesale Prices

No. 70 Lake-st

BY

A. HERZOG!

Manufacturer and Importer of

FURS, FURS.

Dissolution Notices.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The firm of HOVEY & NICHOLS has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Nichols retires from the business heretofore carried on by said firm in the Horticultural and Seed Department and Art and Ornamental Department, and is succeeded therein by Daniel S. Heffron, Esq., formerly of Utica, N. Y. Mr. Hovey will attend to the settlement of the affairs of our said late firm.

A. H. HOVEY,
J. F. NICHOLS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5, 1868.

New Copartnership.

The undersigned have entered into copartnership, as successors of the late firm of Hovey & Nichols, at 57 State-st., Chicago, and will deal in Horticultural Implements, Seeds, Flowers, &c., and continue the Art and Ornamental Department of said business as heretofore, under the firm name of HOVEY & HEFFRON. With increased facilities for business the undersigned hope to merit a continuance of the patronage of the old firm.

A. H. HOVEY,
DANIEL S. HEFFRON.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5, 1868.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5, 1868.

J. F. Nichols, of the late firm of Hovey & Nichols, 57 State st., on retiring from said firm has assumed the management of an association styled

The Chicago Terra Cotta Company,

which, with largely increased facilities required by the great and increasing demand for the work, succeed to the business of said firm in the manufacture of TERRA COTTA in all its branches of Architectural and Ornamental designs, and is prepared to execute all orders at short notice. The office of the Company will remain for the present at 57 State-st., where any outstanding obligations on account of said business will be cared for.

H. KING, General Agent.
J. F. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

Copartnership Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, have this day dissolved partnership. All debts due the firm to be paid to MILES SWEENEY, at No. 73 Clark-st.

(Signed) LOUIS La CHAPELL,
MILES SWEENEY,
Photographers.

Chicago, Oct. 5, 1868.

Richards Corn Sheller.

WE HAVE FOR SALE

A

Richards Power Corn-Sheller,

No. 1 size, shells 3,000 to 4,000 bushels daily. Has run about three months, and is the best machine Richards ever made, but too small for our purpose. We are putting in one of his 10,000-bushel machines, and will sell the No. 1, with 20-foot feeder and 20-foot cob-carrier. Also, a first-class

8-Horse Portable Engine on Wheels,

in prime good order, with 60 feet of smoke-stack. The whole complete for

One Thousand Dollars.

Can be seen, running, at our Warehouse at AUBURN STATION, St. Louis & Alton Railroad.

BRONAUGH & BROOKS.

Or apply to

RICHARDS IRON WORKS, Chicago.

Proposals.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY, ENGINEER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Oct. 5, 1868.

NOTICE.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until and including Saturday, October 10th, 1868, for the furnishing and delivery on the grounds of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on or before the first day of December next, of one hundred thousand (100,000) HEMLOCK TIES. Said ties to be got out of best quality timber, green, sound and durable, to be hewed on two parallel sides, to be eight feet long and six inches thick, and have at least eight inches face in the narrowest place, and every fifth tie to have not less than ten inches face in the narrowest place.

The ties to be subject to the inspection and acceptance of some one of the undersigned, who also reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

MAX HJORTSBERG,
Chief Engineer.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Peoria & Rock Island Railway Company, until Tuesday, October 13, for the grading, bridging and furnishing the ties from Peoria to Rock Island. Plans, profile and specifications can be seen at the Engineer's office from this date.

WM. R. HAMILTON,
A. GOULD,
WM. H. CRUGER,
Committee.

Peoria, Sept. 29, 1868.

Financial.

Loans Negotiated

Through my Eastern Correspondents, on Chicago Improved Property, for three or five years.

J. M. PARKER,
No. 81 LaSalle-st.

Copartnership Notices.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm name of Porter & Jenks, for the transaction of business of Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers, at [illegible] Clark-st.

HENRY A. PORTER,
ALBERT JENKS.

Chicago, Oct. 5, 1868.

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1868.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is issued every morning, for distribution by carriers, newsmen and the mails. The Tri-Weekly Tribune is issued on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the mails only; and the Weekly Tribune on Thursdays, for the mails and sale at our counter and by newsmen.

TERMS

TO SUBSCRIBERS BY MAIL.

The Daily Edition, per year ... [illegible]
The Tri-Weekly Edition, per year ... [illegible]
The Weekly Edition, per year ... [illegible]
[illegible]
The Daily, delivered in city, per quarter ... [illegible]
The Daily, delivered in city, per week ... [illegible]
The Campaign Weekly, until November [illegible] ... [illegible]
[illegible]
Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.
Address, TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

IN ONE WEEK.

In one week from to-day the great Presidential contest will probably be decided. The three powerful States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana hold their State and Congressional elections, and will poll more than *one and a half millions* of votes. These States count sixty-two votes in the Electoral College, and the side that carries all three next Tuesday, will, with almost absolute certainty elect its Presidential ticket in November.

With a fair election, we are sure of Pennsylvania by just about 18,000 majority. Last fall the vote cast was a light one. The Democrats were short of their poll in 1866 by 25,000, and the Republicans by 42,000. A full vote will be out on the 13th of October, and of these reserves the Republicans will get two out of every three. There have been no political changes against the Republicans since 1866 which have not been more than offset by gains from their opponents. Grant and Colfax are both very popular in that State, while neither Seymour nor Blair have any personal strength whatever with the people of Pennsylvania.

But the Copperhead leaders do not rely upon either the popularity of their candidates, the strength of their platform, or the justice of their cause. They depend entirely upon systematic wholesale frauds in naturalization and ballot-box stuffing. The means used to carry Pennsylvania in 1867 by fraud is being employed in 1868—but on a more gigantic scale. In 1867 these frauds were naturally accompanied by the worst crimes. They were based on false oaths and false hopes, and the criminals most deeply implicated did not hesitate to attempt to conceal their guilt by perpetrating one of the most atrocious murders ever committed within the boundaries of that State.

In proportion as the stake is greater this than last fall, so will the attempt to commit frauds be greater and more unblushing. But we trust that not enough of the contemplated villany will be perpetrated to overcome the honest 20,000 majority which the Republicans have in Pennsylvania.

As to Ohio, we have no fears whatever. The Republican ticket will win by a majority ranging between 10,000 and 25,000. Last fall it was rather less than 3,000; but everything then combined to cut down the Republican vote. The proposed amendment to the constitution, to disfranchise deserters and enfranchise negroes, was used against the ticket by the Democrats with powerful effect. The temperance question also entered into the campaign to perplex our party. But now all these side issues are out of the way, and the problem is, to ascertain how many Republicans, who voted against their party last fall, will return to it this fall? We predict that in every county in the State the Republicans will do better than they did last year. They will lose some members of Congress. In 1866 they elected sixteen, and their opponents only *three*; but this was done on a majority of 42,000 in the State. If the majority does not now exceed 20,000, the Democrats may carry six or seven of the nineteen districts. They will not get more than seven.

The fiercest battle is being fought out in Indiana. Never in the history of that State have the opposing parties put forth such strenuous efforts. As in Pennsylvania, the Copperheads depend mainly on ballot-box stuffing, importations and false naturalization papers for success. The Republicans are as vigilant and resolute to preserve the purity of the ballot-box as their opponents are frantic and determined to defile it. But, taking all the chances of cheating into account, we firmly believe that the Republican majority will exceed the fair and foul Copperhead vote by at least 10,000. If no fraudulent votes are cast, it will be not less than 15,000. We shall certainly elect nine out of thirteen members of Congress, and perhaps eleven. The heaviest vote heretofore polled in Indiana was in 1866; but it will be much larger next week. Unless the election is turned into a farce and the voice of the people overborne by frauds unprecedented, the Republicans will sweep Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana next Tuesday by adequate majorities.

SPANISH LEADERS.

Espartero, who has been made the head of a provisional government in Spain, is a Marshal of Spain and Duke of Vittoria. He was born in 1792, the youngest of nine children of a cartwright, and has attained eminence solely by the force of his character and his military genius. Originally intended for the priesthood, on account of his feeble constitution, he managed to get into the army, in a battalion of students, when the French invaded Spain in 1808, and to secure military instruction until his twenty-third year, when he entered upon active service. On the death of Ferdinand VII. he espoused the cause of the infant Queen Isabella, and commanded the regal troops in the Carlist war. At the close of this war he succeeded Isabella's mother for a short time as Regent of the Kingdom. In 1854 he was called to form a Cabinet, which continued in office two years. Since that time he has had little to do with Spanish politics, although his high character and abilities have caused him to be constantly spoken of as the possible leader of a revolution. His time seems now to have come, and much may be expected from his tried wisdom and firmness if the development of the present revolution is committed to his hands.

Marshal Serrano, the General in command of Isabella's revolted army, who has just entered Madrid in triumph, and who joined Prim in calling Espartero to the head of the State, was originally a partisan of Isabella and one of her favorites, [illegible] years since he turned Liberal, and gave his support to the Ministry of [illegible]. He has occupied important [illegible], and was Captain-General of Madrid when the revolution broke out.

General Prim, after a checkered civil and military career, went, in 1861, to Mexico in command of the Spanish forces which were to co-operate with France and England in securing redress for alleged grievances. Upon the withdrawal of the Spanish troops from the expedition, General Prim visited our armies in the field and those of the rebels, to make himself acquainted with the latest improvements in the art of war [illegible]. He put himself at the head of an [illegible] movement in 1866, but accomplished nothing. Although a Marquis and a Grandee, and one of the most active enemies of Isabella's rule, Prim is less trusted than either Espartero or Serrano. With Espartero will chiefly rest the immediate future of Spain.

COERCION OF STATES.

The Democratic party, in 1860, sought to make secession and disunion an easy affair, by insisting that there was no power "to coerce a sovereign State." President Buchanan busied himself all the winter of 1860–61 in trying to convince the country that secession could not be prevented, because there could be no such thing as the "coercion of a State." President Lincoln thought differently. When he issued his proclamation calling for 75,000 troops, all the clouds that had obscured the question were dispelled, and every loyal man in the Union recognized the power to preserve the national life, by the coercion of all States, combinations or persons engaged in rebellion against its laws and authority. That power was manifested considerably during the war, and its efficacy was demonstrated in the final crushing out of the rebellion, the overthrow of the "Confederate States," and the demolition of everything and everybody that had assumed to transfer the allegiance of American citizens from their own to a foreign and hostile government. The capture of Lee's and Johnston's armies was the final and successful proof that there was a power to coerce all combinations, political or military, hostile to the United States and their authority. Since then, the government has successfully shown its power to suppress and coerce any organization, calling itself a State government, which has not been recognized and approved by Congress, and which asserts an authority inconsistent with that of the nation and the public safety.

In his recent speech at St. Charles, Mr. Emory A. Storrs showed, by an overwhelming array of facts and arguments, that the present contest is merely a prolongation of that which was commenced in 1860. The Democratic party clings with Bourbon tenacity to its old theories, and refuses to accept the accomplished facts of history. It resuscitates Buchanan's old dogma that "sovereign States cannot be coerced," and, to enforce the truth of this dogma, threatens, now as then, immediate war, unless its demands are complied with. It insists that the ex-rebels and ex-soldiers of the Confederate army are exclusively the "State" in which they reside; and that if these ex-rebels and soldiers decide that any portion of the people shall be slaves, or shall be denied civil or political freedom, there is no remedy, because sovereign States cannot be coerced. They are exactly where they were when Fort Sumter was fired upon by South Carolina troops, when there was supposed to be no remedy, because there could be no coercion of States.

The American people found a way in 1861 to coerce States into submission to the national authority; and, as Messrs. Seymour and Blair both deny the right of coercion, the American people will place the Union in the hands of Grant and Colfax, who have hitherto had no difficulty in facing the power to do so.

The following paragraph from Mr. Storrs' speech sets forth the status of the rebel States at the close of the war very concisely:

> "Such being the condition of the seceded States and people during the war, how was any change effected in their condition by the defeat of their armies? Our rights over them when their armies surrendered were certainly as great as when they kept the field against us. Our power over them was greater. Clearly the Southern Confederacy could achieve no rights which they had not during the war, merely because their armies had been defeated by ours. The defeat of a rebellion cannot enlarge its rights. During the war we had, as against the South, the rights, to say the least, which any nation would have in waging war, or which we would have had in waging war against any other nation. We had the rights of war because we were at war and when the war closed, we victorious and the Southern Confederacy conquered, we had the rights which our position gave to us, namely, the rights of a conqueror, and they had the rights which their position gave them, namely, the rights of a conquered people. To what extent we should exercise those rights was another question. But to say that at the close of a long war the rights of the conqueror and conquered are equal is an absurdity and an impossibility. If it required four years of war, five hundred thousand lives, and the expenditure of three thousand millions of money to conquer the seceding States down to a condition of *equality* with us, they must certainly have been our superiors when the war began."

CURRENCY EXPANSION.

Mr. C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, in one breath, proclaims himself a hard money man and declares the Legal-Tender act unconstitutional, and in the next advocates the policy of paying the 5-20 bonds in this unconstitutional paper. In his recent speech at Oxford, Ohio, he avowed himself an adherent of this highly moral plan of national finance. He did not, however, deign to explain to his hearers how the greenbacks were to be redeemed, but left the impression on their minds that, once issued, the debt was discharged, and the greenbacks were to remain unredeemed forever. There are plenty of rogues and rascals who would like the privilege of discharging their obligations in the same way by giving notes drawing no interest, and never to be paid.

Let us illustrate the effect on the currency of the adoption of Vallandigham's scheme by citing a recent example where it was fairly tried. The Southern Democracy were once impressed with the brilliant idea of "making money plenty," and paying debts by manufacturing "graybacks" and issuing them as currency. The experiment was tested in twelve Democratic States for four years.

We happen to have before us a copy of the financial circular of *Thomas K. Ferguson*, of Selma, Ala., a banker by occupation during and since the war, who is desirous of extending his business in the Northern States. With that object in view he sends his card to the bankers of this city. On this card he gives day and date for the rise and fall of "graybacks"—the Southern Democratic greenback—and we herewith publish it for the instruction of those Democrats who endorse the Pendleton-Vallandigham scheme, so that they may see with their own eyes what *our currency* will be worth if the Southern Democratic financial policy is ever adopted by the United States Government. Here is his card:

THOMAS K. FERGUSON,
Banker, Selma, Ala.

Prices of Gold for Confederate Notes from January 1st, 1861, to May 1st, 1865, inclusive.

	Gold.	Confed. Notes.
1861.		
January 1 to May 1	100	105
May 1 to October 1	100	110
October 1 to October 15	100	112
October 15 to November 15	100	115
December 1	100	120
December 15	100	130
1862.		
January 1	100	120
January 15	100	125
February 1	100	125
February 15	100	150
March 1	100	150
March 15	100	165
April 1	100	175
April 15	100	180
May 1	100	190
May 15	100	190
June 1	100	195
June 15	100	200
July 1	100	210
July 15	100	220
August 1	100	230
August 15	100	220
September 1	100	225
September 15	100	250
October 1	100	250
October 15	100	250
November 1 to December 31	100	310
1863.		
January 1 to March 1	100	310
March 15	100	[illegible]
March 15 to May 1	100	500
May 15	100	500
June 1	100	650
June 15	100	750
July 1	100	800
July 15	100	1,000
August 1	100	1,400
August 15	100	1,500
September 1	100	1,400
September 15	100	1,400
October 1	100	1,500
October 15	100	1,250
November 1	100	1,400
November 15	100	1,500
December 1	100	2,000
December 15	100	2,100
1864.		
January 1	100	2,100
January 15	100	2,000
February 1	100	2,000
February 15	100	2,100
March 1	100	2,100
March 15	100	2,000
April 1	100	1,900
April 15	100	2,100
May 1	100	2,000
May 15	100	1,800
June 1 to July 15	100	1,900
July 15 to August 15	100	2,000
August 15	100	2,500
September 1	100	2,000
September 15	100	2,250
October 1	100	2,500
October 15	100	2,500
November 1	100	2,800
November 15	100	2,800
December 1	100	3,200
December 15	100	3,500
December 31	100	5,100
1865.		
January 1	100	6,000
January 15	100	6,500
February 1	100	5,000
February 15	100	4,600
March 1	100	5,000
March 15	100	5,500
April 1	100	7,000
April 15	100	8,000
April [illegible]	100	10,000
April [illegible]	100	20,000
April [illegible]	100	30,000
April [illegible]	100	50,000
April [illegible]	100	80,000
April [illegible]	100	100,000
April [illegible]	100	200,000
May 1		

REFERENCES:
Chemical National Bank, New York; McGinnis, Bros. & Smith, New York; National Bank State of Missouri, St. Louis; J. P. Miller & Co., Mobile; Louisiana National Bank, New Orleans.

Voters of the West! If you desire to see $100,000 of greenbacks worth one hundred dollars in gold, vote the Democratic ticket, and set the printing presses to "paying off the national debt," by manufacturing greenbacks. If, on the other hand, you desire to see the day when the greenback will be worth its face in gold, vote for Grant and Colfax. The financial policy of the Democratic party would ruin the United States Government just as it ruined the Confederate Government, and those who are clamoring for its adoption are rebels at heart, and desire the overthrow of the Union, the restoration of the Confederacy, and the establishment of slavery.

In his Pittsburgh speech, Frank Blair devoted some time to an explanation of his famous Brodhead letter, which secured him the united support of the rebel delegations, and his nomination. The only thing he said of any note was the assertion that the "Reconstruction laws have been decided to be unconstitutional, null and void by the Supreme Court of the United States, the body authorized to pass upon such questions."

When and in what case the Supreme Court so decided he neglected to state. He seems to be in exclusive possession of the news of such decision. No other bench, bar nor newspapers have ever heard of the Supreme Court giving an opinion of that kind. It is the prevailing opinion among lawyers that the only decision of the Supreme Court bearing upon the subject are found in the prize cases reported in 2 Black, and that in the case of Lex endorser against Webb, in 20 Howard, 176, and these certainly favor the power of Congress to enact Reconstruction laws. Furthermore, Chief Justice Chase is reported to have said that the Supreme Court would have sustained the validity of the Reconstruction laws in the McArdle case if Congress had not withdrawn that class of cases from the jurisdiction of the Court. This reported remark of Chief Justice Chase has been widely reported in the papers, and never contradicted by him or any of his associates.

The truth is, that Blair, finding himself hard pressed for a justification of his revolutionary letter, invented the statement that "the Supreme Court had decided the Reconstruction laws unconstitutional, null and void." He is a reckless political schemer, who will stop at nothing to gain his point.

The opponents of Hon. Wm. B. Allison, in the Third Iowa District, having been overwhelmingly defeated in the regular Republican Convention, have started a third candidate, Mr. L. A. Thomas, with a view of throwing the district into the hands of the Copperheads. This is the avowed purpose of some, and the secret wish of all, of them. At the bottom of the bolting movement is the unappeasable whiskey ring, whose antipathies to Mr. Allison are naturally intense. We have every confidence that they will be beaten. Mr. Thomas will get few or no votes. The leaders of the "bolt" will vote for the Copperhead nominee direct, while only the simpletons will throw away their votes on Mr. Thomas. To defeat Mr. Allison the bolters must draw away from him at least five thousand votes. They cannot get one-fifth of this number.

Iron-Making Coals of Illinois.

REPORT on the Chester & Tamaroa Branch Junction Railroad Company, in connection with the development of the Chester coal-fields in Southern Illinois; together with a letter of Colonel J. W. Foster, on the character of the coals and the feasibility of the route.

The coals of Northern Illinois, it is well known, contain a large amount of water, ash and sulphuret of iron, which unfit them for iron-making, where a strong concentrated heat is required, and where sulphur would act injuriously on the products of the furnace.

Recent explorations in Southern Illinois show that we have there a seam of coal which has all of the strength and purity of the Brier Hill and Ormsby coals; and the determination of this fact will lead to the creation, sooner or later, of an immense manufacturing industry in that region.

The county of Randolph is bounded on the west by the Mississippi River. Lying outside of the great lines of communication, little is known of its resources; but it is one of the best counties in the State. Originally settled by Scotch-Irish, they have, in the course of forty years, surrounded themselves with well-tilled farms and substantial farm-houses, and altogether the region shows an air of thrift indicative of an old and prosperous community. The choicest brands of flour are manufactured here, and are contracted for in advance, by the dealers for family use, in Boston, Hartford and New York.

The whole country, except a belt about twelve miles in length skirting the river, is underlaid by the coal measures, and in a vertical range of 119 feet, there are three beds, respectively about seven feet, four feet, and six feet in thickness, making nineteen feet of workable coal.

The first seam, according to the report of Colonel Foster, lies about thirty feet below the surface, and is covered by a firm and durable limestone roof. The thickness of the seam, as measured by him, is seven feet five inches, and is made up of five distinct layers, divided by thin partings of shale, and each layer has distinctive characters. Two of the layers (one and four) give upwards of sixty-two per cent of fixed carbon, and less than four per cent of ash, which is pure white, thus showing the absence of sulphur. The whole thickness of these two layers, which are iron making, is thirty eight inches. The second layer, twelve inches, contains forty per cent of volatile combustible matter, and less than two per cent of ash, and affords a gas coal superior to Pittsburgh coal. All of these layers yield a firm, compact coal, which will bear long transportation, which does not crack in handling, nor slack on exposure to the weather.

The third and fifth layers have a combined thickness of thirty-two inches, and give an average of seven per cent of ash; which is white. While they are not sufficiently rich in fixed carbon to make iron, they are well fitted for steam and household use. With such excellency in the first seam, it has not been deemed necessary to explore the second and third seams.

To develop this coal-field and make its products available, it is necessary to construct a railroad, thirteen and one-half miles in length. The route is perfectly feasible and the grades do not exceed sixteen feet to the mile. With this road constructed, it is estimated that there will be a daily demand, in supplying steamboats, the Southern and St. Louis markets, of not less than 1,000 tons a day. To effect a union of these coals and the Iron Mountain ores of Missouri would involve a railroad transportation of sixty-three miles, and a river transportation of fifty miles, costing about $1.75 a ton. To effect a union between the iron ores of Lake Superior and the coals of the Mahoning Valley involves a railroad transportation of 152 miles, and lake transportation of 600 miles, costing, say $6.77 a ton, making a difference of about $5 per ton. Besides, regarding Western Pennsylvania and Northern Ohio as the competing points, the products turned out from this region would be a thousand miles nearer the Southern and Western markets, which would be equivalent to an additional $5 per ton.

No one can examine these natural resources without arriving at the conclusion that soon the banks of the Mississippi, in Randolph County, must become the seat of a dense manufacturing population.

Obituary.

Death has been unusually busy of late in the dramatic world. The latest victim is George Jamison, whose death by a railroad accident has been announced by telegraph. Mr. Jamison, although an actor of some repute in his day, had almost completely disappeared from the stage, and our data in regard to his theatrical career are very meagre. He served his time, we believe, in a printing office, and afterwards became quite skilful as a lapidary, especially in the cutting of cameos. He went upon the stage about thirty years ago, and took a prominent position as a general actor, and was also celebrated for his imitations, in which line he surpassed even Chanfrau. He was the original *Pete* in the "Octoroon," when it was first produced in New York, and afterwards played the same role with Boucicault in London. He played, also, if we remember rightly, an engagement in this city, many years ago, at Rice's Theatre, on Dearborn street, but his "star" engagements were very few. At the time of the "Uncle Tom" furore he wrote a play called the "Old Plantation," which was produced in St. Louis, and in which he played a part the exact antipodes of *Uncle Tom*. His negro delineations were unusually excellent. For many years he supported Forrest, and first came prominently into public notice in connection with the tragedian's divorce case, in which he figured as the author of the famous "Consuelo" letter, and as a witness employed by Forney to testify in Forrest's favor. His position in connection with the trial damaged him in the popular estimation, and in reality killed him as an actor. This fact, in addition to large losses of property in Cleveland, owing to a defective title, which left him a poor man, rendered him morose and misanthropic, and for many years it was difficult for him to get an engagement, although at the time of his death he was under contract for a character in Boucicault's new play, "After Dark," shortly to be produced at Niblo's. He was a man of clever literary ability, wrote several plays and fugitive pieces for periodicals, and, among other songs, "Trust to Luck," for Collins, the Irish comedian—a song which is very popular to this day. He leaves a wife and two sons, one of whom is an actor, who once played an engagement in this city, at North's old theatre.

It is now generally conceded by Democrats that General Grant will be elected President, and take his seat on the fourth of next March, just five months hence. The very first thing the General will set about doing will be to reduce the expenses of the government to the lowest possible cent. He will cut down the outlays of every department, and lop off all the useless excrescences, abolish all the sinecure offices, and stop the cheating and stealing of the revenue by corrupt Copperhead officials by promptly removing them, and filling their places with honest men. He will reduce the expense of collecting the revenue very largely by dismissing a horde of office holders, who do not earn their salt, and are spending their time in electioneering for Seymour and Blair. These gentlemen will be converted from mere drones into producers—at least they will be obliged to support themselves thereafter. Under Grant's administration we shall have honesty, capacity and fidelity in the holders of offices, a saving of taxes, and an abatement of peculation and swindling.

Political.

General Dix's assurance of General Grant, so far from being stimulated by personal hostility to Governor Seymour, as alleged by some of the Democratic press, found expression as long ago as January last, when he wrote from Paris to a friend in New York as follows:

> "I have thought for a year that Grant should be President. The prestige of his name will enable him to do more than any other man to heal the national dissensions, which seem to me, at this distance, to be as far from any satisfactory solution as ever. * * * He is honest, both from instinct and habit; and he has good sense, perseverance, and a modest estimate of his own capabilities. I have no doubt that he would call able men to his councils, and listen to their advice, and I believe that he would be a firm, conservative and successful Chief Magistrate."

General Charles Devens and H. C. Lee, the Democratic candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts in 1866, are now both warmly supporting Grant and Colfax.

When General Dix asked Horatio Seymour, then Governor of New York, for troops to aid in the enforcement of the draft, Seymour took three weeks to make up his mind about it, and to excuse his delay wrote quibbling letters to President Lincoln about the inequalities of the draft, the unconstitutionality of the law, and the threatening temper of the people. And this is the man a very small portion of the Democratic party pretend to think was thoroughly loyal during the war!

The Vincennes (Ind.) *Gazette* says that a train loaded with [illegible] was to pass through Salem, Ind., a few days ago. The telegraphic operator circulated a report in the town that a large delegation of Democrats, with music, was to pass on the train at the hour given. Crowds of Democrats gathered at the depot ready to cheer. As the train moved up a venerable possessor of a couple of long ears stuck his head out of the stock car and gave a long, agonizing hee-haw that fairly shook the hills around, and consternation seized the crowd of Democrats, and they instantly disappeared.

The New York *Herald* of the 3d inst. says that "a large meeting of the Irish Rights Association, a society which numbers in its ranks a number of prominent Irish-American citizens and is rapidly extending, met last night at 11 East Broadway. The meeting was called for the purpose of eliciting from the members of the society an expression of opinion on the duty of Irish Americans in the present political crisis. After a good deal of discussion, which was conducted in a very good temper, as to the relative merits of the two great political parties from an Irish point of view, it was declared unanimously that the Democratic party had forfeited the respect and confidence of the Irish masses and should no longer be supported."

Reports vary respecting the future course of General McClellan. Some of his friends say he is going to stump Pennsylvania for Seymour and Blair; others that he is going to New Jersey to recover from the fatigues of the homeward voyage. The trouble with him will be that he will not be able to make up his mind which State to commence operations in until it is too late and the election over. It took him more than a year to decide what steamer he would come home on.

The Iberville (La.) *Pioneer* has the following:

> "Last Sunday, as the Republican clubs were marching through the streets in Plaquemine to attend a mass meeting of their party at the court house, several white Democrats were standing on the corners of the street, and, as the procession marched by, one of them said: 'Look at that—there are all the niggers in the d—d Radical procession that were at our barbecue yesterday at [illegible] that ate our beef, and drank all our Democratic whiskey, &c. I tell you what it is, there is no use in spending our money in trying to deceive the nigger.'"

Benjamin J. Williams, a Representative of the Lowell Democrats in the last Massachusetts Legislature, is out for Grant and Colfax.

Secretary Seward was recently invited by some New York Democratic politicians to address a Seymour and Blair meeting, in reply to which Mr. Seward told them very emphatically that he did not intend to support these candidates; that he was a Republican, and should support Grant.

The Washington correspondent of the Worcester *Spy* says that an active Democrat, in a recent interview, asked Montgomery Blair if he gave up the contest. He replied that he was uncertain about it, but in a despondent tone, he continued, that they could obtain no money, alluding to the Democratic Executive Committee there. The New Yorkers had promised them $5,000, but not a cent had been received. "It was hard work and up hill at that," said Montgomery, in conclusion.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* of Saturday says:

> "An independent evening contemporary declares and affirms that it positively knows what it asserts—that General McClellan, if he votes at all, will vote for General Grant. 'Little Mac' repudiated the Chicago Platform four years ago. He surely can now have no sympathy for a platform and candidates which were constructed and put in nomination by such men as the Forrests, Hamptons, Vances and Vallandighams. They were disappointed who expected to hear from the returning General, last evening, any expression of sympathy for Seymour and Blair."

The Springfield *Republican* has excellent authority for saying that Horatio Seymour has given up the contest, and freely tells his Democratic friends in private that he has not the faintest hope of an election.

The Richmond *Whig* says of the report that Virginia will vote for President regardless of the Reconstruction laws, "This is news to us."

Brick Pomeroy's New York *Democrat*, anticipating the defeat of the Copperheads in November, is looking out for the reasons. It says:

> "If we fail we desire to say now, and here, and so let it stand as our deliberate declaration, for future reference and guidance, that it will be no fault of the Democratic party. They are as true as steel. They comprehend the issues and perils of the hour. Their spirit has risen to the full height of the great argument which is in progress between freedom and despotism—between the rights of the States and the destruction of the Union—between the rights of labor and the bondage of associated, privileged, tax-exempted, bounty-fed capital. It is in the incompetency of our leaders, the inefficiency of our committees, and the mismanagement of the campaign. The leaders and the important committees of the party consist of old, worn-out politicians, who have neither earnestness, pluck, energy, nor understanding or love for true Democracy. They are not equal to the emergency, they are not up to the great occasion on which they assume to shape and control. Here is our danger; and if defeat awaits us, we have in this brief paragraph pointed out the source, the cause, and the responsibility."

Old Lancaster County, the stronghold of Republicanism in Pennsylvania, the home and the resting-place of Thad. Stevens, and of his antipodes, the old "Public Functionary," had its first grand rally of the campaign on the 3d of October. There was a tremendous turnout of people from all sections of the county. The line of carriages of various kinds from the country extended a distance of four miles, and not less than 15,000 people were assembled. Among those who addressed the people were Governor Geary, of this State; General Patterson, of New Hampshire; General Kilpatrick, General Crawford, General Fisher, Galusha A. Grow, O. J. Dickey and many others. The people of Lancaster seem to have imbibed a great deal of the earnest and uncompromising spirit of their late townsman, Thad. Stevens, and accordingly political feeling on both sides is characterized by a more positive, pronounced, and even belligerent tone than in any other town of Pennsylvania.

As to the prospects at the October election, the best estimates place the Republican majority at 6,500. Last fall it was 5,124. At the November election it will exceed 7,000.

Miscellaneous.

New York journals advise rustic youths to remain at home, if they can possibly live there, and not migrate to the metropolis to starve.

The Catholic Synod has decided that parish priests shall receive $800 yearly.

In one day 1,000 tickets were sold for the lecture course in Boston.

England is actually 420 miles long.

Reversible dresses are the latest novelty for ladies.

Canadian enterprise is aptly illustrated by an Ontario paper that publishes Whelan's speech just two weeks after its delivery.

A meeting is to be held in Cincinnati, on the 20th inst., to form a Railroad Conductors' Mutual Life Insurance Association.

An uproarious New York drunkard recently extinguished forty street lamps before the police nabbed him.

A Nashville mule disposed of a $75 chignon a few days ago.

The new Canadian Militia act is unpopular.

During the late cabmen's strike in London, evening dresses were dispensed with at the theatres because the ladies would not traverse the streets in evening costume.

The Perry statue, presented by August Belmont to the corporation of Newport, R. I., was unveiled on Thursday last. Dr. F. Vinton, of New York, delivered the address.

The street lamp lighters of Pittsfield, Mass., are two smart boys, the one seven and the other nine years old.

The Rhode Island Hospital, erected at a cost of $300,000, was dedicated at Providence, on Thursday last. It has an endowment of $150,000.

Mysterious red crosses marked on certain door posts in Augusta, Me., greatly agitated the gossips and lovers. Their romantic fears subsided on learning that an old pedlar had thus marked the houses to indicate where he had visited.

A two-year old girl named Lavinia Lufkins, (Dutch of course), fell from the third-story window of a house in New York, on Friday last, alighting on her head, yet she was not seriously injured.

The validity of the will of Mrs. Warburton, of Hartford, Conn., whose large bequests were previously published in THE TRIBUNE, is to be contested by her "poor relations," to whom she left nothing, on the plea that she was insane. The lawyers expect a fat job, as the estate is nearly a million.

A boy was gored and almost killed by a mad bull, in New York, on Thursday.

The manufacture of the telegraph cable to connect France with this country has been commenced.

The public libraries of France contain 4,255,000 volumes, nearly 5,000,000 more than those of Great Britain, but the private collections in the latter country far exceed those in the former.

The arrival of two London shoeblacks in Toronto is announced in the leading journal of that city as an evidence that emigration is on the increase.

A husband and wife and their hired man recently rode to St. Johnsbury, where, while the husband was settling the lawyer's fees for a divorce from his wife on a charge of adultery, she and the hired man were getting married. The first pair had eight children, the youngest only three weeks old, and the whole affair was so scandalous that the indignant neighbors compelled the newly-married pair to leave for more congenial quarters.

Personal.

Jean Ingelow's father is a rich banker.

John Allen has composed a hymn.

Olive Logan aches to depict the folly of mothers who tend their own children.

Belgium's King—suffers from nervous and paralytic disorders.

The Canadians have finally discovered who their next Governor is, and approve his appointment. It wouldn't matter to Disraeli whether they approved or disapproved.

"Hon. Judas Iscariot" is the choice epithet bestowed on Mr. McDougall, a Canadian Cabinet Minister, who has flourished amazingly since he deserted his party.

Brick Pomeroy says he is not afraid of libel suits, and tells Dennis O'Sullivan, of the *Irish People*, who has sued him for $50,000 damages, to "drive ahead."

Englishwomen are actively engaging in the Disraeli-Gladstone contest. Ladies of rank, among them Lady Tuley and Lady Imbotsy, sign calls for political meetings and figure on the platforms.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Receipts and Expenditures for the Current Fiscal Year.

No Deficiency Probable, but a Surplus Anticipated.

As some apprehension exists in the public mind that the revenue receipts of the National treasury for the current fiscal year are likely to prove insufficient to meet the current national expenditures, which apprehension has recently been fostered by the publication of an unofficial statement by a subordinate of the Treasury Department, an investigation of the whole subject has been instituted under the direction of Hon. E. B. Washburne, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, who authorizes the following statement:

The sources of revenue to the Treasury are three: first, customs; second, internal revenue; third, miscellaneous. We ask attention to the facts connected with each of these in order.

1.—CUSTOMS.

The customs receipts at the port of New York from the commencement of the present fiscal year, July 1, 1868, to September 26, were $32,470,247, gold. These receipts, adding one-fourth for receipts at the other ports (which is less than the average of such ports), and allowing for fluctuations in importations, would indicate a gold revenue from customs for the present fiscal year of at least $170,000,000, which estimates the amount of coin credited on the books of the Treasury from customs receipts from all the ports, for the months of July and August substantially verify.

The receipts from customs for the last three fiscal years have been as follows: 1865–66, $179,046,651; 1866–67, $176,417,810; 1867–68, $164,464,599. A brief review now of the sources from whence this revenue was derived, is all that is necessary to satisfy, that any reduction of the customs receipts, with the maintenance of the existing tariff, is exceedingly improbable. Thus, the bulk of the commodities imported, and from which the chief portion of the duties are derived, are not articles of luxury, but commodities in almost universal use—such as sugars, tea, coffee, molasses, drugs, spices, and the like, the consumption of which is constantly and with great rapidity increasing. Thus the distribution of imported sugar for consumption in the four principal ports of the United States for the eight months of the year 1868, ending August 31st, was 332,122 tons against 264,046 for the corresponding period of 1867; 250,916 for 1866; and 146,636 for the corresponding period of 1864. The distribution for consumption of imported coffee under the same circumstances was as follows: first eight months of 1868, 63,753 tons; 1867, do, 60,780; 1866, do, 43,440; 1865, do, 37,098; 1864, do, 35,119.

Again, the average annual gold value of imports into the United States (exclusive of specie) for the five years prior to and including the year 1860, was in excess of three hundred and twenty-one millions of dollars. The value of the net import for the last fiscal year was $348,777,358, yielding a revenue of $164,464,000. We submit, whether it is at all probable that with the increase of the country in wealth and population, the aggregate of imports, and consequently of revenue, is likely to be diminished below the figures of the last fiscal year; and furthermore, whether with the increased purchasing power of the country, arising from augmented crops and a deficiency of food in Europe, it is not reasonably certain that importations during the immediate future, will very considerably increase.

It is evident, therefore, that any statements predicating a reduction of customs receipts for the present fiscal year below $165,000,000, are not warranted, either by the actual receipts of the Treasury for the first quarter of the present fiscal year, or by any circumstances connected with the trade and commerce of the country.

2.—INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts of internal revenue from July 1, 1868, to September 29, were in excess of $40,000,000—indicating an average of thirteen and one-half millions per month, or $160,000,000 per annum. If it is urged that the revenue for the time referred to was augmented by the receipts from the "income tax," and is not likely to continue as large for the year, we reply that the receipts from income during the time specified were inconsiderable (for the month of July, $5,000,000), and that any deficiency from this source is likely to be fully compensated from the gain on the revenue from distilled spirits—the returns for the month of July indicating an annual revenue from this source for the current year of double that received during the preceding year. It is also reasonably certain that when the new law relative to the collection of the tax on distilled spirits is put in full operation in November, that the receipts from this source will be also further largely augmented.

Again, the only taxes removed by Congress which in any way diminish the internal revenue of the current year as compared with the preceding fiscal year, are those relative to raw cotton and manufactured products—exclusive of spirits, beer, tobacco, patent medicines and playing cards. Allowing for these reductions and assuming that the receipts from other sources which have not been reduced by legislation, will continue substantially as in 1866–7, the minimum of internal revenue for the current fiscal year, in detail and aggregate, will undoubtedly be as follows:

Fermented liquors	$ 5,819,345*
Tobacco and its manufactures	20,000,000
Stamps	16,094,718*
Legacies and successions	1,865,348*
Bank dividends, circulation and deposits	9,904,856*
Special taxes (licenses)	17,176,000
Sales	9,000,000
Gross receipts	7,444,000*
Schedule A, carriages, billiard tables, &c	[illegible]
Salaries	1,000,000*
Fines and penalties	1,379,171*
Income	25,000,000
Distilled spirits (minimum)	50,000,000
Total	$163,962,999

*The same as receipts for 1866–67.

In view of these facts, not one of which can be successfully controverted, any attempt to figure down the receipts of internal revenue for the current fiscal year below one hundred and fifty millions, is an absurdity and a fraud; while on the other hand, if the new system for collecting the taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco does not prove an entire failure, it is certain that the internal revenue for the current year will be much more likely to approximate or exceed two hundred millions than to fall below one hundred and sixty millions.

3. MISCELLANEOUS.

The receipts under this head are derived mainly from the premium on the sales of gold; from the sales of useless or condemned stores; from the public lands, and from an uncollected balance of a direct tax imposed during the war. The receipts from all these sources for the last fiscal year were $50,180,946. With the exception of the receipts from "direct tax" ($1,788,145) there is no good reason for supposing that the revenue accruing under this head will be any less than was received during the preceding fiscal year. The Treasury will have an equal amount of gold to dispose of; the premium on the same thus far in the present year is greater than for the corresponding months of last year; the sales of public land are almost the same one year with another; and the amount of condemned public property—vessels, arms, stores, &c., sold since the commencement of the present fiscal year or now advertised for sale, is about the same as heretofore.

It will, therefore, be a fair estimate to fix the receipts from "miscellaneous" for the current fiscal year at $45,000,000.

RECAPITULATION.

The account of revenue from all sources for the current fiscal year may be recapitulated in round numbers as follows:

Customs	$175,000,000
Internal revenue	160,000,000
Miscellaneous	45,000,000
Total	$380,000,000

EXPENDITURES.

The next point to which attention is asked is the relation of the above estimate of revenues for the current fiscal year to the probable expenditures during the same period. The expenditures of the last fiscal year, according to the books of the Register of the Treasury, were, including interest on the public debt, $370,339,093. An attempt has recently been made to induce the public to believe that something more is annually received into or drawn out of the Treasury of the United States within the limits of a fiscal year than appears in the accounts of the Register of the Treasury. This statement or pretence, wherever or by whomsoever made, is wholly and unqualifiedly without foundation in fact. Whatever sums the Register of the Treasury certifies to, as the receipts and expenditures of the government for a fiscal year, those sums embrace every dollar, cent or mill received or expended from the 1st of July of any given year to the 31st of June inclusive of the succeeding year; and no Secretary of the Treasury ever presents, or ever has presented since the office of the Register of the Treasury was established, any other statement to Congress of receipts and expenditures than what was a transcript of the books of the Register. Unsettled accounts which pass over from one year into another, are considered as belonging to the year in which a settlement is effected, and such accounts, moreover, taking one year with another, may be presumed to balance each other in the annual aggregates. Furthermore, there is never a dollar received from sales of any property of the United States which does not find its place to the credit of miscellaneous receipts, and is not embraced in the annual statement of receipts submitted by the Register of the Treasury to the Secretary of the Treasury, and by him transmitted to Congress.

Now, with the exception of the sum paid for the purchase of Alaska, $7,200,000, a probable increase in the pension expenditure of $2,220,000, and an estimated Post Office deficiency of $5,000,000, there is no item to indicate or induce a belief that the expenditures of the current year are likely to be in excess of the preceding year; while, on the other hand, there are many facts which prove, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the expenditures of the current year will be largely reduced as compared with those of the preceding year. For example:

1. The amount paid for interest on the public debt for the fiscal year 1867–8, ($140,424,045) by reason of the accumulated interest on the compound interest notes, was necessarily augmented above what may be considered as the legitimate interest obligations; while for the current year will approximate $126,000,000; making a difference in favor of the Treasury of about $14,000,000. Of the truth of this any one may satisfy himself by examining the exhibit of interest-bearing obligations issued monthly by the Secretary of the Treasury.

2. During the last fiscal year debts due to the States for war expenditures were paid to the amount of $10,320,188. These debts are now substantially all settled.

3. During the last fiscal year the expenditures for the Freedmen's Bureau were $3,245,000; for the current fiscal year the appropriations for winding up the affairs of the Bureau are $500,000, which amount there is no reason to suppose will be exceeded. The gain under this head will therefore be $2,745,000.

4. In 1867–8 the expenditures for rivers and harbors was $4,332,120; the entire appropriation for these objects during the current year is $1,800,000, making a gain of [illegible] to the Treasury under this head.

5. The army is known to be in the process of rapid reduction. In a letter transmitted to the House of Representatives June 24, 1868, (Ex. Doc. No. 314,) the Secretary of War officially states the estimated reduction of the army by expiration of terms of service, death and desertion, from the 1st of July, 1868, to the 1st of January, 1869, at 18,044 enlisted men, leaving the number in service on the 1st of January, 1869, at 33,667. In addition, very extensive reductions have also been made in the Quartermaster's, Commissary's and Ordnance Bureaus of the War Department. The reduction of expenditures from all these items of retrenchment cannot be fairly estimated at less than $25,000,000.

6. A large reduction was ordered by Congress in the expenditures of the Navy and Treasury Departments, and in what is known as the civil and miscellaneous list; and since the adjournment of Congress in July these orders have been practically carried out. A majority of the Southern States having been restored to civil administration, the expenses hitherto attending reconstruction must also be necessarily greatly diminished. The reduction under this head cannot be estimated at less the $25,000,000.

The account of the national expenditures for the current fiscal year, taking the expenditures of the last fiscal year, (which are acknowledged by all parties to have been exceedingly liberal and ample), as a basis, would therefore appear as follows:

Expenditures 1867–8	$370,339,093
Increased by Alaska Appropriation	7,200,000
Increased by increase of Pensions	2,220,000
Estimated Post Office deficiency	5,000,000
	$384,759,093
Decreased by interest account	$14,000,000
Decreased by State claims	10,320,188
Decreased by expenses Freedmen's Bureau	2,745,000
Decreased by expenses rivers, harbors, etc.	4,032,120
Decreased by reduction of army expenses	25,000,000
Decreased by reduction of expenses of navy, civil and miscellaneous, reconstruction, etc	25,000,000
Total	$81,097,308

This amount, deducted from the aggregate of expenditures above given would indicate a maximum expenditure for the current fiscal year of $303,661,785; to meet which a revenue of $380,000,000 may be relied on.

Congress has done its whole work as regards retrenchment, and if its directions, as expressed in the appropriation bills, are not wholly disregarded by the executive authorities, it is absolutely certain that the expenditures will be even much less than those above given.

Two points more remain to be considered in order to a full understanding of the subject of current expenditures, viz.: the matter of deficiency bills, and the unexpended, or, as they are technically called, "lapping" appropriations of the preceding year.

The deficiency bills of the last business session of Congress were, with hardly an exception, passed, before the commencement of the present fiscal year, and were immediately applied to the purpose for which they were required.

The "lapping" appropriations may be regarded as a constant quantity; that is to say, the amount of unexpended appropriations carried over from one year is nearly always balanced by a corresponding amount carried over the succeeding year. An examination of the books of the Treasury Department and the record of appropriations, warrants the statement that the current year will form no exception in this respect as compared with previous years.

But it is perfectly evident that, making all allowances for deficiencies, and an unusual expenditure for "lapping" appropriations, a sufficient revenue has been provided for all contingencies, and that, taking all things into consideration, a surplus revenue available for the reduction of the debt, or a further reduction of taxation, is far more probable at the close of the current fiscal year than a deficiency.

Attention should also be called to the fact that the actual revenue derived from the customs has never failed in a single year since 1861 to exceed the officially published estimates of the Treasury Department, while from 1865 to 1867 the aggregate receipts from all sources have also in like manner uniformly proved greater than was officially anticipated. To this rule, moreover, the estimates for the last fiscal year would have proved no exception, had the taxes imposed under the internal revenue remained unaltered. The following table shows the aggregate national revenue since 1863–4 as previously estimated by the Treasury Department, and as actually received:

	Estimated.	Actual.
1863–4	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
1864–5	[illegible]	[illegible]
1865–6	[illegible]	[illegible]
1866–7	[illegible]	[illegible]
1867–8	[illegible]	[illegible]

NASBY.

An Unpleasantness at the Corners—How the Citizens of that Quiet Locality were Compelled to Take Up Arms in their Defence—Mr. Nasby's Account of the Affair.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

POST OFFICE, CONFEDERIT X ROADS, (Wich is in the State uv Kentucky,) September 28, 1868.

For fear that colored statements uv the recent unhappy affair which occurred at this place may be sent North, to the prejoodis uv the Dimocracy, I hereby make a calm, and truthful statement uv it. I will preface my account by statin that the citizens of the Corners hev allus desired to live on amicable terms with the colored men, feelin that their interests are more or less identikle. To show how completely we hev endeavored our prejoodises and how much we desire peace, I will state that for a month there hev bin only two niggers hung, and them under circumstances uv grate provocation. One uv em made a face at Issaker Gavitt, and tother refoosed to give Kernel Pent credit for a load uv water melons, claimin the the Kernel already owed him, and that ther wuz no law for a nigger to collect debts uv white men. Uv course we cood stand nuthin from em.

The late unpleasantness originated in this wise. The Radikels uv this county hed given out that they intended to hold a political meetin at this place on the 25th instant. I knew that if they did it, blood would flow, for I knowed the temper and feelins uv our peaceable citizens. To avoid bloodshed, I sent word to em not to come—not to hold the meetin—that ef they did, I cood not be responsible, and their blood wood be on their own heds. Partikelerly I warned em not to come armed, for our citizens wont stand that anyhow. We hev never permit men who differ from us to carry their arms, ez in case we hev disputes with em, they mite be dangerous.

My well meant endeavors wuz frootlis, and Issaker Gavitt that he'd try. On the mornin uv the day, Issaker rode out to find ef they were bound to come in, also whether they wuz armed. He returned reportin uv em comin, and every man uv em armed to the teeth. At 10 a. m., the procession entered the town headed by moosic and the nashnel flag. Ez it passed Bascom's, Issaker Gavitt, who hed a double-barrelled shot gun in his hand, happened accidentally to let the hammer fall onto the nipple, when it went off. Unfortunately it wuz pinted in the direction of the procession, and a nigger fell from his horse with the top of his head blowed off. To increase the disorder a small boy, playfully throwed by Kernel Pent at about the same time, struck another one on the head, and several other rocks from others in and about Bascom's knocked several more uv em down. Hed the niggers passed on quietly all wood hev been well; but they didn't. Eager to quarrel, and full uv insolence, and freely seekin a pretext to embroil us, the procession stopped in wild confusion, many uv them takin to the woods to create the impression that they had bin attackt. The duplicity of the nigger character is beyond findin out! We wuz surprised at their breakin up so suddenly, and for a minit we didn't know wat to do.

Ef the procession stopt in front uv Bascom's our citizens conjectured their design wuz to attack the grocery, which is rely the citadel uv the town. In Bascom's is all the likker we hev—in Bascom's our innocent revels is held—and Bascom's we will defend it to the last! Wat wuz we to do? Unarmed and helpliss, we were unprepared for this. But Heaven smiled onto us, and give us the means to defend ourselves. The rifles, revolvers and shot guns belongin to the principle familles uv the Corners and the surroundin country happened to be in Bascom's, stuck up behind his bar, and providentially they wuz all loaded and capped. In a mint's time they wuz distributed, and afore the mob cood organize to make the attack, a well directed volley wuz poured into em. This dismayed em, and the entire mass uv em, sich ez wasn't killed, fled to the woods. Twenty the bloodthirsty wretches wuz shot at the edge of McPelter's woods, by the Captain and Elder Pennibacker, who feared that they wuz goin there to reorganize and return to complete their dreadful work. Elder Pennibacker killed one inhuman villain, with an axe, which hed bin wounded in the leg and wuz unable to a corner uv his fence tryin to stop the flow uv blood. All that day, a posse uv citizens wuz engaged in quellin the fears uv the community by huntin down these dangerous monsters with dorgs and killin uv em, for ez they exceeded us in numbers we reely trembled for the safety uv our wives and children.

After a terrible day, the agitated town wuz restored to its wonted peace, and the citizens slept in yoosual. The casualties on our side is not so large ez mite hev been expected, when we consider the fearful purpose uv the barbarians who assailed us. Deakin Pogram was seriously injured by a rock which Issaker Gavitt intended to strike up in his unthinkin excitement, and poor Kernel McPelter's shot-gun burst the second time he fired it, takin off his thumb. These injuries sustained by our citizens may be charged directly to the infernal niggers who would provoke our peacefully inclined people. But they suffered for it. Eleven uv them wuz killed and some thirty or forty wuz wounded. The latter hev bin all cared for. They wuz taken to the County Infirmary for treatment—the expenses being charged up to em ez a lien upon their property, which will, uv course, be sold to defray it.

Our citizens do not boast uv wat they hev done. They feel it wuz an unpleasant dooty they hed to perform, but they hed to do it. Corrupt and reckless men hev bin leadin the colored people astray, and they hed to defend theirselves. Had they only taken my advice, and not attempted to hold their meetin, his wood not hev happened. Hed they not hev come into the Corners with moosic and a Nashnel flag a flyin, they wood not have bin killed. And even then, hed they gone on quietly after the fust one was shot, and the others wuz knockt down with stuns, I doubt whether anything more woodt hev bin done.

They shoodn't hev held meetins. We hin never tolerated no meetins uv niggers, and we never will. Knowin this, why will they persist in holdin of em?

The citizens uv the Corners agree unanimously (except Joe Bigler and Pollock), that all the blame must rest upon the niggers. I don't believe in appeals to arms, but wat kin we do when we are driven to it?

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.,
(Wich is Postmaster).

P. S.—The President needn't send sojers down to pertect us, at least so long ez Grant is in command. Hed we Genral Rosol or Hancock in command, with Seymour ez President, it wood be different. Ez it is we shel hev to pertect ourselves.

"WORSHIP GOD."

Sermon by Rev. Robert Collyer in Unity Church.

The First Discourse in the New Lecture Room.

One Thousand Persons in Attendance as Worshippers.

The new Unity Church, situated on the corner of North Dearborn and Whiting streets, is rapidly approaching completion. The style of architecture is French Gothic, and it will be, when completed, one of the handsomest edifices in Chicago. The lecture room is almost finished, needing only a few ornaments. It is a very large room, and capable of accommodating about one thousand persons. Every seat was occupied on Sunday morning by those anxious to hear the first sermon delivered in the church by Rev. Robert Collyer, the pastor. After the usual devotional services he announced as his text, "Worship God"—Revelations, xxii.: 9, and said:

THE SERMON.

Our meeting this morning, friends, is a beginning, as last Sunday's meeting was an end. Then we finished one record and sealed it and laid it away. Now we open another; and as then we stood looking backward it was natural that we should now look forward and try to find something as good in anticipation as we found then in reflection. It will be proper, I suppose, to wait until we come to worship in the room specially set apart for that purpose, before we have our services and sermon of dedication. This is only a sort of ante-room to that; a Sunday school room for the children; a lecture room for the minister; a social meeting place for everybody; a living room, as it were, for the whole family; a room we shall use very, very much that, when we have found out all its uses, we shall wonder how we have ever got along without it. But this picture and living room is within the four walls that are to hold us, probably, as long as the most of us live—to make a picture, as it stands here, facing the little park, that our children and children still unborn will carry with them to the end of the earth, as I carry with me the old gray church that was familiar to my childhood and you the white meeting house that was familiar to yours. Here in the time to come is our place of worship, no more holy in itself than any other place as yet, but sure to grow so in time through sacred associations, because true worship is the most sacred thing a man can do, and hallows every place it touches. I have watched those walls as they have come stone by stone, and as I have wondered over the future so unsearchable to us all, and tried to imagine what would come in the changes and chances of our great new city, this alone has seemed worth praying for; that in some way, as God wills, this place should remain, while our city remains, a place of worship. It is a great delight to me when I go to New York, to see that grand church, that the whole wealth of Wall street cannot buy, standing fast where Manhattan cannot tolerate its presence, and thought cover the land with golden ingots to possess it, and the graveyard inexpressibly solemn as it tells its tale to the restless and hungry eyes that glance into it as they rush into [illegible] and stone of the thousands resting in that little plot, that were once as full of care as the most careful, but are now whispering to those that care hear them, that sad, sweet word you can find in all the old churchyards in England:

> "Ponder awhile as you pass by—
> As you are now, so once was I;
> As I am now, so you must be,
> Therefore, prepare to follow me."

It is very good to me every time I pass that place, to look at it; to sit in the great church and read the inscriptions on the old tombstones; and I can forget the Episcopal one; a great dealing for that noble piece of righteousness. Seven hundred and fourteen years ago this summer some men saw a pleasant site, very near where I was born, and made up their minds that, please God, they would build a church there and be for a social and reverent institution after the best pattern then known to the world.

They were prospered in their work. Built up their house, though many times beautiful and strong, and began to worship and live in it as we do here to-day. And they gave it their heart's love, while they lived, as a pledge of their love to God and man. Then, when one by one they died, their coffins were carried into the church and laid before the altar they had consecrated, while the tender service sounded from the great organ, and anthems were sung and prayers said. And, then, as they were borne to their rest, the bells would toll through the valley and over the moors, and the peasants and shepherds would talk to one another as they heard them about the good man, and how in his lifetime he had helped to raise that great church where they could worship, and how could the bright boy see [illegible] he cood not be a shepherd or a farmer; a whole wellspring of blessing, indeed, that had flowed into every hut and hall for miles round.

Then, in time, those that succeeded the first founders grew rich and careless. What was a possession for which they would die was built up. The place became a profession by which they lived who carried it on, and what was once a true religion became a mere superstition, when those that held it were eaten up with sloth and pride. Still the worship went on steadily as ever, and earnest souls went there, too, for the strength and comfort that never fails and generation after generation went through the great doors in the wide-eyed wonder of little children and with the burden of four-score years upon them, and so to their rest; and still the worship went on. Then the system itself there and everywhere in England became intolerable, and a fierce, coarse king was sent to sweep the land clean of it, and the land was swept; but one chancel in this ancient place was left where worship was still observed by the simple folk who were in Nineveh but not of it, and so God had mercy upon them because they did not know their right hand from their left, and such a minister so they could lay their hands on baptized and wedded and buried them and gave them the best he had. And down to this day it is the same. The east of the first founders has risen and blended with the infinite life of those seven hundred years. Henry sold their bells, and the hills and valleys have forgotten their echoes long ago. When I went there to church sometimes as a boy, the organ that had replaced the grand instrument of the early days was played on by turning a handle. Broken arches and pillars stand all about the little remnant of a church. A chapel like a wild bird's nest, Wordsworth calls it, that is still very much as the spoiler left it. But this morning they had their services and sermon, and said their prayers and sang their hymns as all their fathers did before them on the old spot. Thirty-seven thousand and more Sundays have come and gone since the old days of grace, when they held their first service, and a few were still living that were born before the conquest, and there is no record that worship has ever failed except once when the [illegible] burned them out in one of their invasions. The social ideas that drew the founders together have been lost from the place. I believe there is not a monk from the spring head of the river that washes the walls of the old monastery to the [illegible]. Their religious ideas have gone. There is not a solitary Romanist living on the old abbey lands that I know of. Their charities are forgotten. But the shadow of a tradition of them lingers in my time where once they must have been common talk. There is a house at the bridge end where, my old friend, the blacksmith, lived. It was once a chapel, and an old saint's beam you can read this exhortation still:

> "Thou that wendest on thy way,
> *Ore Ave Marie*, to thee that can say."

But the kindest fellow never thinks of saying an *Ave Marie*, as he sits there smoking his pipe, when to-day's work is over, or any of the rustics that drop in to gossip of an evening. No trace of the mighty old life, or the solemn mockeries of death, that once gathered thick about the place, remains. The great Cliffords, whose shadows you watch as they walk across the stage at the bidding of Shakspeare, came there to worship, and were borne there to their rest when their stormful lives were over. And the Claphams, who buried all their warriors standing on their feet, for so it had always been in their great house. Every light and shadow of the wonderful old days has passed away, and Clifford and Clapham are dust to dust, with peasant and churl.

> "Earth walked on the earth
> Glittering in gold;
> Earth went to the earth
> Sooner than it would;
> Earth built on the earth
> Castles and towers;
> Earth said to the earth
> All shall be ours."

And it was so, and it *was*; but the worship that went up at the first, goes up still to God. It is in another tongue, after another fashion, and with a different creed. But the worship springs as the flowers spring that bloom from the seeds of the great east window. There they were then—primrose and violet, sweetbriar and honeysuckle, foxglove and larkspur that first day, and there they are still—seven hundred years ago as yesterday, when it is past, to them, because, while this very [illegible], in which they belong and the sun shines and the rain falls, they will come of their own instinct. And so prayers and praises, and that whole outreaching of the soul to God we call worship; these are all like the outreaching of the flowers to the sun. They abide in the heart as the roots in the earth. They will spring from whatever the world stands. It is no matter what our creeds and customs may be, worship will be perennial. We can destroy the place, but not the thing. We provide this, God provides that. "My Father worketh hitherto and I work," is always true. He sends the water, we make the well. We make the windows and stain the glass; each of height, as our creeds are, but the light, that streams through is still from heaven.

And we stand here to-day as those men stood all those thousands of Sabbaths ago, in the new church, with the whole enterprise and all the blessing of it for ages to come before us. We can say that times we see this. It was a great age to them, as this is to us. Great things were passing then, great and bad and some good. New things were coming—new arts in life; new social orders; new religious ideas; new labors, and possibilities, and responsibilities. But, whatever came, it came, they wanted to make sure of one thing—to worship God and work for Him, and surely with others and their generation the best they knew. And that was their purpose, very earnest and full; and this was to keep them together and keep them in heart. It is given to us to be founders as it was to them. We are building in this place, as they did in that, what we trust will be a great centre of social, benevolent and religious life and of God; of all, worship, and the whole worship fellowship and a generous soul and active heart. It is our sacred duty, those that have taken hold of any great enterprise in these beginnings of our city must go down to future ages identified with their work. It is commonplace enough to me to live and strive as we do, and to be troubled and perplexed as we are, but that will be forgotten. The time will come when those generations the sins of Chicago will begin to say: Let us make a history of the time when the water works were built, and the tunnels bored, and the river was made to run the other way, and those grand churches were founded and great streets laid out, and the schools set on fire, and all that has given us such a name; then our children's children will go back to those days, as we try to find fathers helped to do their duty, and in that time every man identified with the great work will be, in Chicago, will be in some sense better known in a century than he is now.

The story of how Chicago was built in a day will not be forgotten. It is one of the most romantic and telling histories that ever found a chronicle. I would rather have lived these ten years in this town, if I wanted to be mentioned in the time to come than a hundred years in London or Vienna. And if God, in His goodness, has opened this way, what is there more noble and good than that our names should be mentioned, if they must be, in connection with a beautiful and gracious place of worship like this that can not only be a perpetual fountain of blessing, but find its new truth of to-morrow, and stand fast for it, and send it sounding round the world.

And let us never imagine, as we try to look into the future and guess what will come of what we are doing, that we can come at any time when this place that is unchanging spring out of it, in the time to come. It is impossible to a greater one than this of a place of worship. That which has been shall be, and there is no new thing under the sun in this simple first matter of the uplifting of the heart of God in some chosen place to which men are drawn, because they love to go there, and can join there in a common aspiration and praise. It is utterly impossible, I suppose, to imagine what change of any kind that could come within the next century. What that old church I have tried to bring up before you has witnessed in the whole span of its existence, is probably nothing to compare with the changes this church will witness, if it shall stand on this spot as a church to the end of the keys of things. Finding out, the things which have been [illegible] mere wonderful than all these, and things more wonderful than they are to be, when we have heard of them they have to tell us. We have listened through the last week for the news from Madrid, and before it came we were all over this city we knew it here in America that we had somewhere under the telegraph. We know on one fair clear morning, while the air that was the ship's sail day, and some friends who are in New York on Tuesday have now come to us by cars, as our forefathers did in the old days sailed, in the welfare of their coaches, and we shall begin only to teach be reality that is before us when we can all go to a morning service to New York or can have been in our [illegible] to come here. That is limited mainly the sunrise, so far as the day is concerned, [illegible] but a thousand or the hundreds of years it was lifted, that hands of more wonderful things will have come about, from now that we are [illegible] with, God just drawing this, if to another world [illegible] and with the change, and the mighty come that we [illegible] and stands up in this great [illegible] a ship of [illegible] to all the [illegible] with the great Account, topping the seas the [illegible] as to the water great account.

[illegible] the fifty of the wide world there will come [illegible] just as there will be more for [illegible] just as to a place of worship in this city will be, all the [illegible] great and good [illegible] the city of the Northwest. It will be, [illegible] worship us this. But I believe that my [illegible] to the [illegible] this city [illegible] in our city and the whole Northwest the gift of such a place of worship as this will be, and all that can make worship what it should be. Do not be alarmed. I only tell you the desired wish of my heart on this first Sabbath of our meeting here, and ask you to think it over. I cannot tell the conventions this year that you have done this, but if we are all true to one another, I hope to tell them then that you are ready to try and see what will come of it, and what will come of it would be a revolution that would throw open the doors at last of all the churches of Chicago, make them all free, and finally change the whole spirit of the voluntary system, in which a man is only at liberty ready to go or rise or of the can pay for a pew, and make it another all would be welcome to come as they are now to stay away.

Then the old story would be true again, and through all the chances and changes of the world and life this deep instinct for worship, that for seven hundred years and more has brought the worshipper to that quiet country place I told you of, would bring the worshipper here, and to whatever house shall grow out of this, as the oak grows out of the acorn; weary and heavy laden men and women would bring their burdens here and lose them, and lonely and isolated souls would come and find society and sympathy. Want would be stayed and sickness cured in the large ministry that would grow up about such a purpose; but above all, and within all, and best of all, would be the perpetual worship and praise. I shall be forgotten, and you, and our dust will rise and live in the life of the new time, and cloud-capp'd towers, and gorgeous palaces, and solemn temples, if they are not here; Ambition, and pride will stand lined on the face of the sun, and prices hide in the dust and be companion of the worms. But the ages will come only to witness the worship and praise, and pass away, to the past, to the sound of prayers and anthems. The greatest of all things is true worship, and the deepest creeds change, tongues change, tongue-choose change, nations change, churches change, the world changes; new truths and discoveries glide in and glorify and bless the new time.

> But God has willed
> That man, when fully skilled,
> Still gropes in twilight dim;
> Encompassed all his hands
> By bandful powers,
> Inferior to him.
> That no he may discern
> His feebleness. And even for earth's success
> To him in wisdom turn
> Who holds for us
> The keys of either home,
> Earth and the world to come.

As the child in the wearisome will only flee to its home and rest with its mother, so, for the weariness of the soul, one can only find rest in God, and true worship is true rest.

"THE IRISH PEOPLE."

A Reply to the New York World's Unfounded Charge of Bribery—Somebody in Trouble.

A prominent Irish paper of New York, called the *Irish People*, has discarded Seymour and Blair and come out for Grant and Colfax. Thereupon the New York *World* made a violent assault upon the editor, charging him with having been bought, and asked certain questions of the New York *Tribune* in reference thereto. The editor of the *Irish People* replied as follows:

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR: The *World* of this date repeats the slander of the *Express* and the *Democrat* relative to the alleged "sale" of the *Irish People* to the Republican party, and puts to you the following questions, to which I beg you will permit me to reply in the order in which they appear. The *World* asks:

"1. Why was Mr. D. O'Sullivan, of the *Irish People*, at Middletown, Orange County, on Wednesday, September 16, and for what purpose did he have then, and there, a long interview with Mr. John G. Wilkin, a leading Radical politician and United States Revenue Collector for the Eleventh District, of which Orange County is a part?"

Answer. My visit to Middletown on Sunday, the [illegible], was the one of a number of visits which I have been in the habit of paying to my friends and relatives in that locality for the past fifteen years. I resided in Middletown for a long time, and my interview with Judge Wilkin was one of a series of interviews I have had with him, he is my intimate personal friend, since I first knew him, fifteen years ago.

2. Question by the *World*:—"Will the *Tribune* please shed a little light on the transaction which Mr. John G. Wilkin to draw a check the next day for $1,000 in favor of D. O'Sullivan, which the following is a transcript?"

"MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1868.
MIDDLETOWN NATIONAL BANK.
Pay to D. O'SULLIVAN, or order, One Thousand Dollars.
$1,000. JOHN G. WILKIN."

Answer. On Monday, September 21, I did receive from Judge Wilkin a check for the sum of one thousand dollars, and this check was a part of a number of business transactions—[illegible]—which began several years ago, and which are likely to continue many years to come.

3. Question by the *World*:—"Will it please explain the fact that three days after the date of the drawing of this check the *Irish People* announced its intention to support Grant and Colfax and the Radical candidates for State and local offices?"

Answer. For over five months the *Irish People* has had a public denunciatory of August Belmont, Sam'l Francis Adams, Reverdy Johnson, and the party of which these gentlemen are what the *People* calls "shining lights." The opposition of the *Irish People* to "Democracy" did not date three days after the date of the check. Moreover, the political opinions advocated in the columns of the *Irish People* are not controlled by any member of the firm of which I am the head.

Last question by the *World*: "4. If the *Tribune* is unable to answer these simple questions with the fulness and accuracy which their importance deserves, will it be honest enough to suggest the names of other persons who will be able to answer them? When the *Tribune* believes it can answer them we may have something more to say on the subject. Meanwhile we await its reply."

Answer. The name of the person who answers the above "simple questions with the fulness and accuracy which their importance deserves," and who now wishes to hear whether or not the *World* has "something more to say on the subject."

D. O'SULLIVAN,
(of the firm of D. O'Sullivan & Co., publishers of the *Irish People*.)

P. S.—From the cautious manner in which the *World* has published this slander against me, I have been compelled to reply through the press. The *Express* and the *Democrat* are not so cautious, and they will have to prove the statements against me, and against others, before a jury of New York citizens. D. O'S.

IRISH PEOPLE OFFICE, October 1, 1868.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while some men were engaged in excavating a cellar north of Kinzie street, between Clark and Franklin street, a coffin, containing the remains of a boy, was unearthed. It had evidently been buried a year. It was removed to the dead house of the old City Cemetery.

THE COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

Designation of Voting Places and Appointment of Inspectors.

Proposed Street Improvements—Petitions and Communications.

Why the West Division is Disproportionately Assessed.

Opening of Dearborn Street.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held last night, His Honor, the Mayor, in the chair. Present, Ald. Knickerbocker, Cox, Dixon, Donnellan, Wicker, Bahe, McRoy, Calkins, Raber, Sheridan, Walsh, McCalister, Hildreth, Comiskey, Rafferty, Carpenter, Woodard, Salisbury, Holden, S. I. Russell, B. F. Russell, Casselman, Buehler, Rabe, Schmidt, Schaick, Berger, Shackford, Herting, Mansur and Kehoe.

VOTING PLACES AND INSPECTORS.

Ald. Knickerbocker moved that the Council proceed to designate the voting places in the precincts of the various wards, and to appoint Inspectors of election.

The motion was agreed to.

Ald. Knickerbocker then offered the following:

FIRST WARD.

First District—Voting place, No. 48 Wells street. Inspectors, William G. Ogle, W. F. Wentworth, A. Bshre.
Second District—Voting place, No. 4 Wabash avenue. Inspectors, Thomas H. Keefe, C. C. Hidden, C. Webb.
Third District—Voting place, Nos. 50 and 52 Wabash avenue. Inspectors, John Summerfield, J. K. Botsford, Wm. Newton.
Fourth District—Voting place, No. 96 Wells street. Inspectors, Charles F. Chilson, Peter Ringlit, A. Jaymon.

SECOND WARD.

First District—Voting place, corner State and Adams streets. Inspectors, Henry Spence, A. Bauman, C. C. Carter.
Second District—Voting place, corner State and Van Buren streets. Inspectors, William T. Hancock, Isaac Lowland, C. H. Dunlap.
Third District—Voting place, corner LaSalle and Adams streets. Inspectors, J. Bell, J. B. Greenhut, R. [illegible].
Fourth District—Voting place, corner Sherman and Van Buren streets. Inspectors, Hugh Reed, Charles C. Otis, Anton Borg.

THIRD WARD.

First District—Voting place, No. 445 State street. Inspectors, F. C. Leavy, Philip Wentworth, S. D. Jones.
Second District—Voting place, No. 420 Clark street. Inspectors, Joseph Pollack, Peter Wolf, Jacob [illegible].
Third District—Voting place, No. 722 State street. Inspectors, Henry Eckley, L. P. Hatheway, George [illegible].
Fourth District—Voting place, No. 865 State street. Inspectors, N. H. Boulton, R. C. Smith, A. C. Van Arsdale.

FOURTH WARD.

First District—Voting place, southeast corner of Eighteenth and State streets. Inspectors, Murry Nelson, George Morton, John Grell.
Second District—Voting place, southeast corner Twenty-second street and Cottage Grove avenue. Inspectors, Jacob Rehm, W. E. Schroeder, S. A. [illegible].
Third District—Voting place, house of August Pine, southwest corner Cottage Grove avenue and Twenty-ninth street. Inspectors, F. Mathews, Samuel Boerger, Charles W. [illegible].
Fourth District—Voting place, house of [illegible] Van Buren, corner of Douglas place and Vincennes avenue. Inspectors, E. C. Newberry, Geo. Anderson, Wm. H. Young.

FIFTH WARD.

First District—Voting place, No. 92 Archer avenue. Inspectors, Michael Schmitz, William Roberts, John Kehoe.
Second District—Voting place, No. 317 Bushnell street. Inspectors, Henry Morris, C. H. Barton, John Guerin.
Third District—Voting place, No. 425 Archer avenue. Inspectors, James Cleary, Thomas McMahon, William David.
Fourth District—Voting place, No. 477 Archer avenue. Inspectors, William P. Sayers, Malcolm Turner, P. Blake.

SIXTH WARD.

First District—Voting place, northwest corner of Canal and Polk street. Inspectors, W. A. Washburne, Alois Uber, Albert Franenknecht.
Second District—Voting place, engine house on Maxwell street. Inspectors, B. C. Gill, A. Fisher, John Saberman.
Third District—Voting place, at Adam Fecht's, corner of [illegible] and Evans streets. Inspectors, Charles Geise, Walter S. Babcock, Bernard Denver.

SEVENTH WARD.

First District—Voting place, Engine House, No. 11 Blue Island avenue. Inspectors, R. V. Kennedy, P. C. Feeney, P. Murphy.
Second District—Voting place, No. 411 Halsted street. Inspectors, A. Bruning, H. Pilgrim, A. Crawford.
Third District—Voting place, Hammel's Hall, corner of Union and Mitchell streets. Inspectors, J. Gibbons, Charles Loddlng, G. Schoel.
Fourth District—Voting place, southeast corner of Ashland avenue and Halsted street. Inspectors, George Fleming, Julius Westfall, T. Tuley.

EIGHTH WARD.

First District—Voting place, northeast corner of Aberdeen and Tyler streets. Inspectors, Richard Clark, Julius Hartman, John Doherty.
Second District—Voting place, No. 345 Centre avenue. Inspectors, Louis Dodge, John Mollner, W. L. Dunn.
Third District—Voting place, southwest corner of Centre avenue and Hastings street. Inspectors, Philip Rose, John L. Derrickson, John L. Wilson.
Fourth District—Voting place, northwest corner of [illegible] avenue and Harbine street. Inspectors, Jacob Stricker, Charles Heise, J. F. Whitney.

NINTH WARD.

First District—Voting place, West Side Rink. Inspectors, John Hosfield, Moses Jones, Joseph Wilson.
Second District—Voting place, engine house on [illegible] street. Inspectors, Edward A. Filkins, S. W. Hunter, John Price.
Third District—Voting place, No. 735 West Madison street. Inspectors, Daniel Worthington, Reuben Loveland, John A. Ousler.
Fourth District—Voting place, No. 360 West Madison street. Inspectors, Samuel McCotter, James B. Ferrier, G. A. Wyncoop.

TENTH WARD.

First District—Voting place, engine house on Jackson street. Inspectors, James H. Hayden, A. G. Lull, John Smith.
Second District—Voting place, engine house, Clinton street. Inspectors, George W. Bohannon, S. T. Butterfield, Louis Amberg.
Third District—Voting place, northwest corner of Green and Madison streets. Inspectors, A. G. Lowe, Andrew Wemple, P. W. [illegible].

ELEVENTH WARD.

First District—Voting place, southwest corner of Sangamon and Indiana streets. Inspectors, A. W. Hill, C. L. Bennett, William [illegible].
Second District—Voting place, No. 57 and 59 Milwaukee avenue. Inspectors, Daniel Brobson, Martin Harrison, Frederick Kuhn.
Third District—Voting place, northwest corner of Union and Lake streets. Inspectors, Henry Best, Timothy Verdier, Henry Webber.
Fourth District—Voting place, No. 217 West Lake street. Inspectors, George Nurey, B. E. Burns, W. Fisher.

TWELFTH WARD.

First District—Voting place, southwest corner of Milwaukee and Chicago avenues. Inspectors, Louis Schultz, S. Pert, S. O'Brien.
Second District—Voting place, No. 189 Chicago avenue. Inspectors, Chas. H. Duensing, L. F. Waite, H. Schow.
Third District—Voting place, southwest corner Milwaukee avenue and Reuben streets. Inspectors, A. Joplon, E. Steinbecher and P. Nagent.
Fourth District—Voting place, No. 400 Elston road. Inspector, H. Thies, J. M. Groth, Ira Hall.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

First District—Voting place, northeast corner Wilbur and Division streets. Inspectors, Robert M. Fimney, Chas. Loeffler, H. Goode.
Second District—Voting place, engine house on Larrabee street. Inspectors, J. Aber Woodruff, John Kerber, Henry Roose.
Third District—Voting place, No. 712 Wells street. Inspectors, John Atwater, P. Maher, John Armstrong, Sr.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

First District—Voting place, corner of Clybourn avenue and Larrabee street. Inspectors, Robert Engel, Frederick Wittl, John McHugh.
Second District—Voting place, No. 331 Sedgwick street. Inspectors, Philip Beckmann, Philip Schoenfurth, J. J. Rowley.
Third District—Voting place, No. 402 North Clark street. Inspectors, Martin Russ, S. S. Whitney, H. S. Henkins.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

First District—Voting place, northwest corner Rush and Chicago avenue. Inspectors, Julian S. Rumsey, Chas. Bangher, Peter Almendinger.
Second District—Voting place, Turner's Hall. Inspectors, C. W. Sherwood, Peter Hand, Lorenz Saer.
Third District—Voting place, northwest corner Wells and Chicago avenue. Inspectors, John A. Nelson, James Grant, Owen McArthur.
Fourth District—Voting place, 85 Chicago avenue. Inspectors, H. S. Rosinson, Jacob Anders, A. Fay.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

First District—Voting place, northeast corner of Franklin and Indiana streets. Inspectors, Alex. Chapman, Charles Tronders, John Wells.
Second District—Voting place, North Market Hall. Inspectors, Alexander White, George Schneider, Albert Dutcher.
Third District—Voting place, No. 37 Rush street, corner of Illinois street. Inspectors, O. L. Quimby, Charles Wetzler, Sheldon Graves.

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT.

The reading of the names of the inspectors in the First Ward was followed by a protracted discussion.

Ald. Knickerbocker moved the previous question on the adoption of the list of Inspectors and voting places.

The yeas and nays were called for, ordered, and, being taken, resulted—yeas, 21; nays, 10—as follows:

Yeas—Ald. Knickerbocker, Cox, Dixon, Wicker, Calkins, Raber, Walsh, McCalister, Comiskey, Carpenter, Woodard, Salisbury, Holden, S. I. Russell, B. F. Russell, Casselman, Buehler, Schmidt, Berger and Herting—21.

Nays—Ald. Donnellan, Bahe, McRoy, Sheridan, Hildreth, Rafferty, Schaick, Shackford, Mansur and Kehoe—10.

So the previous question was ordered.

The list was then read.

Ald. Sheridan moved that it be taken up ward by ward, and that the Inspectors for each precinct be voted on separately.

Ald. Knickerbocker moved as an amendment that the list be voted on as a whole.

The previous question on the amendment was then moved. The yeas and nays were called for, ordered, and being taken, resulted—yeas, 17; nays, 14—as follows:

Yeas—Ald. Knickerbocker, Cox, Dixon, Wicker, Calkins, Raber, McCalister, Carpenter, Salisbury, Holden, Russell (S. I.), Russell (B. F.), Buehler, Schmidt, Berger and Herting—17.

Nays—Ald. Donnellan, Bahe, McRoy, Sheridan, Walsh, Hildreth, Comiskey, Rafferty, Woodard, Casselman, Schaick, Shackford, Mansur and Kehoe—14.

So the previous question was ordered.

The vote was then taken on the adoption of the list as a whole, resulting—yeas, 17; nays, 14—as follows:

Yeas—Ald. Knickerbocker, Cox, Dixon, Wicker, Calkins, Raber, McCalister, Carpenter, Salisbury, Holden, Russell (S. I.), Russell (B. F.), Buehler, Schmidt, Berger and Herting—17.

Nays—Ald. Donnellan, Bahe, McRoy, Sheridan, Walsh, Hildreth, Comiskey, Rafferty, Woodard, Casselman, Schaick, Shackford, Mansur and Kehoe—14.

So the list was adopted.

FREE LICENSE VETOED.

The Mayor returned disapproved the order of the Council granting a free license to A. Ahrens, the person in question being in comfortable circumstances.

The act of the Council was reconsidered.

POLICE STATION ON FOURTEENTH STREET.

The Board of Public Works, to whom was referred the petition of property owners for an engine house and police station on Fourteenth street, returned the same with the report that no appropriation has been made during the present year for such expense.

The paper was again returned to the board, their manner of making the report being deemed disrespectful.

It was moved that the Council adjourn.

The motion was not agreed to—yeas, 10; nays, 17.

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The petition of Alois Berg, for a Beer license, was referred to the Mayor with power to act.

The petitions of Morris Cox, Henry Wallisch, Jos. Keating, William Cooper, and E. Sullivan were referred to the committee on Licenses.

The remonstrance against the proposed improvement of Jefferson street, in the West Division, was referred to the Board of Public Works.

The remonstrance of property holders against the opening of a [illegible] street was referred to the Board of Public Works.

The remonstrance of property holders against [illegible] from Chicago avenue to [illegible] street was referred to the Board of Public Works.

The petition of property owners, &c., on Lumber street, asking that George W. Harvey be allowed to lay a railroad track on said street to his mill, was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

The petition of property owners for the improvement of Ohio street from St. Clair to Clark, was referred to the Board of Public Works.

The petition of those in charge of three Catholic schools in the Parish of the Holy Name that they be relieved of the payment of a water tax was referred to the committee on Schools.

ASSESSMENT ROLLS.

The Board of Public Works submitted assessment rolls:

For grading and paving with wooden block pavement Monroe street, from Clark to Market.

For filling, grading and planking alley in block [illegible], [illegible] Town.

For paving with wooden block pavement Adams street, from State to Market.

For opening an alley fifteen feet wide in block 10, Bronson's addition, between Halsted and Newberry streets.

For filling grading and planking alley in block 27, in west half of northeast quarter section 15, town 39.

For filling, grading and planking all alleys in west half of blocks 13 and 15, Canal Trustees' subdivision.

For curbing with curbstone, filling, grading, gravelling and paving the gutters with stone, Michigan avenue, from Twenty-second to Twenty-ninth streets.

For curbing with curbstone, excavating and paving with wooden-block pavement, Pine street, from Michigan to Chicago avenue.

For curbing with wooden-curb, filling and planking alleys in Block [illegible].

For curbing with curb-walls, filling, and paving with wooden blocks, Jefferson street, from Van Buren to Randolph.

For curbing with curb walls, filling, grading, and paving with wooden-block pavement, Market street, from Chicago avenue to the river.

For curbing with curb-walls, filling, and paving with wooden-block pavement, Canal street, from Twelfth to Sixteenth.

SIDEWALKS.

For sidewalk on southeast side of Pearl street, from Fulton to Kinzie; on east side of Johnson avenue, from Twelfth to Maxwell; on both sides of Emma, from Milwaukee avenue to the western terminus of Emma street; on north side of Twenty-ninth street, from State to Wentworth avenue; on south side of Chicago avenue, from Carpenter to Ashland avenue; on north side of Twenty-second, from Blue Island avenue to Robey street; on north side of University place, from Cottage Grove to Rhodes avenue; on both sides of Bushnell street, from Wentworth avenue to Hanover street; on west side of Dorchester, from Adams to Van Buren; on east side of Loomis, from George to Chicago avenue; on south side of Flint, from Noble to Reuben; on east side of Paulina, from Cornelia to Emily; on west side of Sedgwick avenue, from Lot 2 Assessors' Division to the southern terminus; on east side Prairie avenue, from Douglas avenue to block 4 Dyer & Davisson's subdivision; on east side of Prairie avenue, from Sixteenth to Twenty-second; on north side of Cornelia, from Reuben to Milwaukee avenue.

The rolls were confirmed.

The board submitted the following rolls, to which there were objections filed, but the rolls were confirmed:

For sidewalk on northeast side of Arnold street, from Twenty-seventh to Thirty-fifth street; on both sides of Burnside, from Twenty-seventh to Thirty-second.

OPENING DEARBORN STREET.

By common consent, the rules were suspended and the committee on Streets and Alleys of the South Division allowed to report back, with the recommendation that it be confirmed, the assessment roll for opening Dearborn street, from Monroe to Jackson street.

The roll was confirmed.

THE TAX LEVY.

The engrossed ordinance providing for levying taxes for the ensuing year was taken up and was adopted—yeas 27; nays 1—Comiskey.

While the vote was being taken, Mr. N. S. Bouton, Commissioner of Taxes, was called on to state why the assessment in the West Division was so disproportionately heavy this year.

The Commissioner stated that last year the greater portion of the South Division, especially the Original Town and Fort Dearborn Addition, had been assessed fully up to, and in some cases beyond, the true value, while in the West Division property had not been so fully assessed. The result was that the assessment in the South Division was not but slightly increased. In the West Division, too, the value of property had increased a hundred fold. In a few years he thought the West Division would outrun the South. He gave several instances of the great appreciation of West Side property.

ADJOURNMENT.

Ald. Knickerbocker moved that the Council adjourn, to meet on Monday evening next, to take up assessment rolls and other communications from the Board of Public Works, and then to take up business where it was left off.

The motion was agreed to—yeas, 22; nays, 6—and the Council adjourned.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

One of those Democratic outrages, which are so frequent of late that their recital creates but momentary surprise, took place on Saturday evening. Company A, of the Garland Independent Tanner Club, had assembled at their headquarters, on the corner of Twelfth and Halsted streets, but hardly had they commenced the business of the evening when a burly Irishman, named John Courtney, stalked into the room, and made himself disagreeable by noises which somewhat resembled the cries of an owl. He was promptly ejected, but soon returned to the hall, accompanied by an immense number of rowdy politicians of the same ilk as himself. To begin the show, which had, no doubt, been preconcerted, Courtney commenced some insulting observations to Adjutant Kasich, who ordered him to leave the room. With great treachery, and because the Adjutant had time to put himself in a posture of defence, Courtney hauled off "and struck a blow in the eye, felling Adjutant Kasich. And now followed a pretty lively time, the Republicans having the best of the matter. But it was only the work of a moment; the Copperhead rowdies were soon "hip and thigh," and soon found themselves rolling in the convenient mud of the gutter. Not yet content, however, with the discomfiture they had created and the drubbing they had received, some more they gathered themselves, and this time, procuring a cask and making a battering ram of it, burst in the door of the hall. Again they were driven off, and the police arriving, the ringleader, Courtney, and a man named Peter Rooney, were arrested. At the police court, yesterday, Courtney, against whom there was a very common case could be proved, was fined $20; Peter Rooney, against whom no case could be proved, was honorably discharged from custody. Judge Milliken made some very proper remarks upon the conclusion of the examination of this case, saying that it was a pretty state of things if a political meeting could not be held without its being disturbed by partisans, and that he was determined to punish such an offender as Courtney was proved to be, no matter what creed or party he may belong to, to the highest penalty of the law.

A shocking case of brutality and cruelty was brought to light at the Police Court yesterday morning. A poor woman, the wife of John Rooney, appeared to testify concerning the ill-usage of her husband, who, a wretched and disgusting specimen of human depravity, stood shivering in the dock. He was a sad and well-calculated to draw tears from eyes of stone. A beautiful and interesting girl, nineteen years ago her young affections were wooed and won by Mr. Rooney, who is represented at that time to have been a steady and promising young man. At all events Mary doted on him, and not only placed her heart, but a large fortune left her by her parents at his disposal. Two or three years of married life glided away quietly, and two or three children were given them to become the only idols of both. But suddenly there came a change, "as all things human change," and Mary began to experience neglect at the hands of the man she had sworn to love and cherish her. He did not come in the evening at as early an hour as usual, and not had to her pleasant words as was his wont while she waited during the long weary evenings. He began to pay little attention to the children, and neglect the care of the household generally. It was evident to the woman that he had companions, and that drink was estranging the affections of her husband, and she felt miserable indeed. At length he gave himself up entirely to drink; he no longer worked at his business, and squandered the patrimony of his wife in rioting, living and sensual indulgences. No pen can picture the sufferings and privations which this poor woman had to undergo during the last sixteen years. Still loving the brute that she had in her youth promised to cherish, it was by a mere degree that the ties of honor and respect which bound her to the father of her boys were severed. Even when obliged to put up with every indignity at his hands, by widow hands and blows, and to feed herself and children pervading the want of bread, her love did not desert her, and she continued to minister to him in sickness and distress. Several times, when more than particularly abusive, he has been arrested and taken before the authorities, but the entreaties of his wife have generally availed to procure him a light fine. Yesterday, however, she finally refused to interfere, and the Justice imposed the penalty to the extreme limit that the law allows. He was fined $100.

The sale of lots at Walker Park came off yesterday, according to announcement. Parties having the matter in charge deserve great credit for the excellent management, as an unusually large number of people were drawn to the scene of the sale, which took place on the grounds. An unusually large number of the gentlemen present were accompanied by ladies. Conveyances were provided to carry out the public free of charge, and eatables and drinkables, gratis, were on the ground in great quantities. The sale was commenced about 11 o'clock, and continued through the entire afternoon. Nearly the entire park, consisting of about 160 lots, averaging 25 by 160 feet, were disposed of. The average price realized was a trifle over $20 per front foot. Corner lots on Milwaukee avenue were sold as high as $45. Inside lots on the same thoroughfare realized from $30 to $35. Lots surrounding the triangular little park proper, ranged at $35 for corner and $25 for inside lots. The next range went averaged a trifle below $20, and the farthest removed about $16 per foot. The terms were one-fourth down, followed by payments in one, two and three years, with seven per cent interest. The sale must have been quite satisfactory to the original owners.

Through the instrumentality of the police, two thieves, perpetrators of heavy robberies at the expense of business firms on South Water street, were recently arrested, and now await examination. Among their numerous victims are Messrs. Tyler & Co., commission merchants, No. 194 South Water street, whose store was a few nights ago broken into and robbed of 300 pounds of butter. It was discovered that a colored man had been transporting large quantities of butter through the town on the Milwaukee plank road, and this resulted in the arrest of the individual. Most of the plunder was recovered at the house of a man named Morgan, some six miles from the city on the Milwaukee road. The negro proved, under close examination, a willing confessor, and implicated John McFarland, engineer of the steam lighter "Dispatch," whom he charged with being an accomplice. This fellow also confessed his participation in the robberies.

Michael Campbell, Bartholomew O'Connor and John Russell were before Justice Milliken yesterday on a charge of riot. The complainant against them was Frederick Abraham, who resides at No. 261 Elston road. He averred that he was standing on the sidewalk on Sunday with a friend, when the three men passed him, and that one of them, Michael Campbell, pushed him in the gutter. He exclaimed against this "sort of thing," upon which the whole band attacked him and in his words "gobbled" him up, and when his wife came to his assistance the villains pinched her. Owing to absence of material evidence, the examination was continued until to-day at nine o'clock, the rioters being held in bail of $500 each.

A small boiler in the cocoa and chocolate manufactory of Fletcher and [illegible], No. 17 North Clark street, second floor, exploded yesterday afternoon, at half past two o'clock. Mr. J. L. [illegible], who was attending the engine at the time of the accident, was slightly injured in the face by a piece of iron hitting him on the cheek. The explosion shook the building but did no particular harm. The damage to the manufactory, caused by the explosion, with the value of the engine and boiler, which was totally destroyed, will amount to about seven hundred and fifty dollars. It was in this same building that the terrible explosion, resulting in the loss of life and destruction of a great amount of property, occurred in November last.

James O'Brien, a notorious character, just out of Joliet, had the indiscretion to get drunk on Saturday last, and whilst in that condition, vulgarly speaking, "let the cat out of the bag." He showed a burglar's skeleton key to some parties in a saloon and told one of them, a young man, that he could make a couple of "thousand" with that or any other key. On being asked how, he answered he knew where his sister, who lives on Jefferson street, kept her money; that she had that amount stretched, and that, with the skeleton key, he could place himself in possession of the money. These facts being told the police, he was arrested and yesterday brought before Justice Milliken. He was remanded for further examination.

Lou Wheeler, a woman of easy virtue, living at No. 10 Griswold street, was awakened from her peaceful dreams on Sunday morning by discovering a man in her bed-room and one, who, much to her horror, requested her to "fork over" her money. She hastily put on a wrapper and rushed into the street crying lustily for succor. A policeman who was in the neighborhood went to the scene and arrested the man, who gave his name as Joseph Thomas. At the Police Court, yesterday, he was remanded for further examination, being held in bail of $500.

The next annual meeting of the Illinois Association of the New Jerusalem will take place in the chapel of the First Society of the New Jerusalem Church, on Adams street, Friday Oct. 23, at 10 a. m., and will continue three days. All societies and isolated members are requested to be present, and give notice of intention to attend the church personally, or by sending written communications to [illegible].

THE COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

Designation of Voting Places and Appointment of Inspectors.

Proposed Street Improvements—Petitions and Communications.

Why the West Division is Disproportionately Assessed.

Opening of Dearborn Street.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held last night, His Honor, the Mayor, in the chair. Present—Ald. Knickerbocker, Cox, Dixon, Donnellan, Wicker, Holden, McRoy, Calkins, [illegible], Sheridan, Walsh, [illegible], Hildreth, Comiskey, Raferty, Carpenter, Woodard, Salisbury, Holden, S. I. Russell, B. F. Russell, Casselman, Buehler, [illegible], Schmidt, Schintz, Berger, Shackford, Herting, [illegible] and Kehoe.

VOTING PLACES AND INSPECTORS.

Ald. Knickerbocker moved that the Council proceed to designate the voting places in the precincts of the various wards, and to appoint inspectors of election.

The motion was agreed to.

Ald. Knickerbocker then offered the following:

FIRST WARD.

First District—Voting place, No. [illegible] Wells street. Inspectors, William G. Ogle, W. F. Wentworth, A. [illegible].

Second District—Voting place, No. 4 Wabash avenue. Inspectors, Thomas H. Keefe, C. C. [illegible].

Third District—Voting place, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Wabash avenue. Inspectors, John Summerfield, J. H. [illegible], Wm. Newton.

Fourth District—Voting place, No. [illegible] Wells street. Inspectors, Charles F. Chilson, Peter [illegible], A. [illegible].

SECOND WARD.

First District—Voting place, corner State and Adams streets. Inspectors, Henry Spears, A. [illegible].

[illegible]

THE TAX LEVY.

The engrossed ordinance providing for levying taxes for the ensuing year was taken up and adopted. [illegible]

While the vote was being taken, Mr. C. S. [illegible], Commissioner of Taxes, was called on to state why the assessment in the West Division was so disproportionately heavy this year.

[illegible]

ADJOURNMENT.

Ald. Knickerbocker moved that the Council adjourn, to meet on Monday evening next, to take up assessment rolls and other communications from the Board of Public Works [illegible]

[illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 5.

[illegible]

Real Estate Transfers.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 5.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past forty-eight hours:

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

LATEST MARKET NEWS.

The Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

Ocean Freights.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

New York Breadstuffs Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

New York Provision Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

New York Grocery Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

New York Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.........Oct. 4 and 5.

[illegible]

CLEARED.........Oct. 4 and 5.

[illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

Port of Buffalo.

[illegible]

Marine News.

[illegible]

Watches.

SUPERIOR IMITATION

GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

THE OROIDE WATCH FACTORY.

[illegible]

C. E. COLLINS & CO.,

Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Nassau-st., N. Y., up stairs.

Opposite the Post Office.

TO CLUBS—Where SIX WATCHES are ordered at one time, we will send an extra watch, making SEVEN WATCHES FOR NINETY DOLLARS.

CAUTION—Since our Oroide Watches have attained so high a reputation, [illegible]

Machinery.

ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE

Novelty Iron Works,

77 & 83 Liberty-st., cor. Broadway,

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

Schools.

MISS OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School

[illegible]

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH

FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL

[illegible]

MRS. ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

[illegible]

Proposals.

COOK COUNTY

DRAINAGE COMMISSIONERS.

[illegible]

JOHN WENTWORTH, Secretary.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.

[illegible]

Stencils.

$10 a Day Made by Any One

[illegible]

A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vermont.

Malt.

WYETH & VANDERVOORT

MALTING CO.,

[illegible] MICHIGAN-AV.

[illegible]

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE.

FREEPORT LINE.

WISCONSIN DIVISION.

MILWAUKEE DIVISION.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

DETROIT LINE.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO & INDIANA CENTRAL [illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE TRAINS.

[illegible]

Medical Cards.

The Means of Protection

[illegible]

Dr. Bassett,

[illegible]

Dr. Townsend,

[illegible]

Dr. Raphael

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic,

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

[illegible]

Essays for Young Men.

On the Errors and Abuses Incident to Youth and Early Manhood, with the humane view of treatment and cure, sent by mail free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, Pa.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

[illegible]

Banking.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA

San Francisco.

Capital Five Millions of Dollars.

GOLD!

D. O. MILLS, President,

WM. C. RALSTON, Cashier.

LEES & WALLER, Agents,

NEW YORK.

Will transact a general Banking and Exchange Business at SAN FRANCISCO and NEW YORK. Receive Deposits and make Collections in CALIFORNIA, NEVADA and on the PACIFIC COAST.

MINING STOCKS and all CALIFORNIA SECURITIES purchased and sold on Commission. Money Transferred by Telegraph or by Checks. California Coupons cashed or collected.

Will draw Bills of Exchange on the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, against shipments of Bullion.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

American Bankers,

No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Also Commercial Credits.

Papier Mache.

THE AMERICAN

PAPIER MACHE

MANUFACTURING CO.

Water Pails, Fire and Ship Buckets, Toilet and State Room Sets, Spittoons, Milk Pans, etc.

[illegible]

AN IMMENSE SAVING EFFECTED.

BEAUTY OF FINISH, COMBINED WITH LIGHTNESS AND DURABILITY.

[illegible]

AMERICAN PAPIER MACHE CO.

[illegible], N. Y. City.

New Publications.

ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN NEWS

"THE MAIL:"

[illegible]

"THE MAIL."

[illegible]

Ocean Steamers.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.

THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Sailing from New York on the

5th and 20th Every Month

[illegible]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

[illegible]

LONDON AND NEW YORK

STEAMSHIP LINE.

[illegible]

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,

[illegible]

Government Supply.

HEADQUARTERS SIOUX INDIAN DISTRICT,

[illegible]

By direction of Maj. Gen. W. S. HARNEY,

[illegible]

EDW'D L. HARTZ,

Captain 27th U. S. Infantry, A. C. S.

Government Sale.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.—A [illegible]

T. J. [illegible]

Medical.

R. R. R.

A Great Sensation.

A Good Sensation.

Important Truths for Thinking Men and Women.

PAIN CURED IN AN INSTANT.

Let Radway's Ready Relief be used on the first indication of pain or uneasiness. If threatened with disease or sickness the cure will be made before the family doctor would ordinarily reach the house. Hundreds of families who for twenty-five years have used the Ready Relief, have had no occasion for the services of a doctor.

Every kind of Pain, Ache, Cramp, Spasm, whether from injuries, accidents, poisonings or from disease, that may exist, in the inside or outside of man, woman or child, is instantly stopped, and the cause (if disease) quickly removed by Radway's Ready Relief.

AS A PAIN REMEDY.

For twenty-five years this wonderful remedy has proved itself the best, quickest, safest, and surest antidote for pain in the world—quicker and safer to administer than chloroform, ether, morphine or opium, or any other anaesthetic known to medical science, and curing the patient on an entirely different principle to all such dangerous agents, that are ridiculously called Pain-claiming anaesthetic power that chills the blood and destroys the power of feeling, by suspending the circulation of the nervous fluids and paralyzing the nerves of sensation; in such cases the patient suffers increased tortures when the influence of these mischievous agents passes off, and large quantities have to be used, inflicting more danger, and gradually undermining the constitution; whereas a small quantity out of a 50-cent bottle of Ready Relief instantly—as quick as thought, electrifies the nervous fluids with increased life and vigor—allaying, in an instant, the most violent paroxysm of pain—affording immediate ease and comfort to the sufferer.

There are hundreds of imitations of Radway's Ready Relief, made from cheap alcohol, containing large quantities of fusel oil and other acrid and poisonous constituents (it is these constituents in badly rectified spirits that cause delirium tremens and other frightful effects of drunkenness in domestic liquors) mixed with common hartshorn, camphor, &c., to resemble Radway's Ready Relief. These imitations are hurtful. Every atom of Radway's Ready Relief is purified, and the spirits used as a vehicle to preserve its medicinal properties, highly rectified and four times distilled.

Twenty drops of the Ready Relief, as an internal beverage, in cases of pain or distress, cramps, spasms, sickness at stomach, heart-burn, cold chills, looseness of the bowels, colic, inflammation, bilious colic, diarrhea, general weakness, lassitude, will instantly remove all disagreeable feelings, and will have a more delightful effect than a tablespoonful of the most choice and pure liquors or wines in the world.

Under the new process recently discovered by Dr. Radway, after 25 years' labor, for extracting the medicinal properties from vegetable substances (in vacuo), the Ready Relief is prepared, it is so highly concentrated and pure that 20 drops to a teaspoonful in a tumbler of water is a sufficient dose, and one 50-cent bottle for all purposes of an external application will go farther and answer for more family purposes than a FIVE DOLLARS' worth of the most popular advertised remedies, under the misnomers of Pain Paints, Killers, Kings, &c., recommended for same purposes.

If a Stimulant,

Or Tonic is required, 20 drops of Ready Relief is better than a wineglass of Bitters, whiskey or other liquor. It will not intoxicate as it is a diffusive stimulant; its effects are diffused throughout the system, imparting strength and healthful vigor to every depressed organ. No sickness, disease, fevers, colds, influenza, agues, will attack the system charged with the Ready Relief. In point of economy, it is the cheapest stimulant and tonic as well as the purest in the world.

Radway's Ready Relief mixed sometimes with Radway's Pills, WILL CURE and prevent

Fever and Ague, Typhoid Fever, Billious Fever, Chills and Fever, Yellow Fever, Break-Bone Fever, Asiatic Cholera,

AND ALL FORMS OF

Diarrhea, Flux, Cramps, Spasms, &c.

Here, then, is a remedy cheap, safe, easy to take and apply—can be used at all times, under all circumstances—without involving loss of time, or fear of danger from exposure to climate or weather.

The uniting of ingredients so as to secure perfect harmony, and through their Pharmaceutical Equivalents, an assisting power of their several properties of cure, fulfils one of the most important aims of the chemist. A remedy may contain some, and perhaps all, of the ingredients of the Ready Relief, but if these ingredients are improperly combined, regardless of their pharmaceutical equivalents—the entire combination is worthless, and will fail in securing the desired or anticipated results. Herein lies the secret of success of Radway's Ready Relief, Pills and Sarsaparillian, and the failure of the legion of imitations put up by incompetent men, who think if they put together similar ingredients they produce the same remedy. Radway's Relief is the only remedy of the kind that is prepared on scientific principles. The intelligent observer will at once see from the properties it possesses, its fitness to cure the diseases named.

Every Farmer, settler in ague districts, Planter, Miner, Forester, Raftsman, and all whose avocations place them in districts where they may be exposed to Malaria, should supply themselves with Radway's Ready Relief and Pills. With these remedies they can depend upon safety against these terrible diseases—as well as the means of cure for all ordinary ailments or bodily infirmities—as: Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Strains, Sprains, Swellings, Lumbago, Gout, Weakness or Paralysis, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Bites and Stings of Musquitoes, Snakes, Dogs, &c. Hoarseness, Diphtheria, Influenza is cured in a few hours.

N.B.—Radway's Relief (new style) is put up in large bottles with India Rubber stoppers—air-tight—preventing evaporation or loss of strength, and the bottle contains three times the quantity of 25 cent liniments, paints, killers, &c.

How it Cures!--Why it Cures?

The solution of this great medical problem is plain and simple, for in the Ready Relief we have a Counter-irritant; a Disinfectant; a Diffusive Stimulant; an Anti-Acid; a Diaphoretic; an Anti-Spasmodic; a Rubefacient; an Anti-Septic; a Sudorific; an Anodyne; a Nervine; Tonic, and Febrifuge. All of these properties are so harmoniously combined and associated that each performs with singular and marvellous rapidity its independent duty, and each, as a part, assists the other; and when the symptoms of disease indicate their united influence, the Ready Relief instantly supplies this important requisite.

In Fever and Ague.

Its Disinfectant and Anti-Acid properties neutralize the poisonous acid of the malaria of Ague. Its Counter-irritant withdraws inflammation from the congested blood vessels, and restores a healthful circulation of the blood checked up and stopped by the malaria. Its Diffusive Stimulant properties stimulate the partially paralyzed Liver, Spleen and Nervous fluids, to their natural action, imparting warmth throughout the system—and with the aid of its Sudorific properties arouses the secretions of the skin to action and promotes perspiration. Its Nervine, Anodyne and Tonic properties brace up the relaxed nerves, calms, soothe and allay the pain, cold, chills or burning fever, giving tone and strength to every organ. Its Rubefacient withdraws to the surface inflammation of the vessels of the skin, and assists the excretory ducts and capillaries to open the pores and free them from retained deposits—this followed by a few doses of Radway's Pills, cleanses the liver, stomach and gastric system from the presence of bile and retained humors. After the cure is made, aid the system freed from Ague, a few doses of the Ready Relief and one or two doses of the Pills, once or twice a week, will keep the system proof against Ague and all other Fevers—as all fevers of this class are induced by similar causes, the cure is the same; and if Radway's Ready Relief is used the sickness will soon be over, and the patient saved much suffering and great expense. Let no family be without these remedies. Price of Ready Relief, 50 cents per bottle, or $5 per dozen. Price of Pills, 25 cents per box, or $2.50 per dozen.

Sold by Druggists,

OR ADDRESS

DR. RADWAY & CO.,

87 Maiden Lane, New York.

Send for Radway's Almanac for 1869. Send for a copy—free of charge.

Medical.

WHY DR. SCHENCK CURES SO MANY CONSUMPTIVES.

We presume it will not be questioned by any intelligent person in this or other community, that Dr. Schenck is curing more sick people than any other, or perhaps any half dozen other physicians in the country. Were details and statistics given of his cures, this rather strong statement would be more than demonstrated. [illegible]

[illegible]

ITS OPERATION.

[illegible]

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.

[illegible]

DR. SCHENCK'S RESPIROMETER

[illegible]

VICTIMS OF CONSUMPTION

[illegible]

UNFAIR STATEMENTS.

[illegible]

Dr. J. H. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth street, corner of Commerce street, Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

He is also professionally at No. 32 Bond street, New York, every other Tuesday, and at No. 35 Hanover street, Boston, every other Wednesday. [illegible]

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 per half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. A full supply of Dr. Schenck's medicines for sale at all times at his rooms; also by druggists generally.

CITY POLITICS.

The Great Mass Meeting at Library Hall Last Evening.

An Eloquent, Logical and Convincing Speech by Hon. E. A. Storrs.

The West Side Irish Republicans—Announcements for To-Night.

Another Times Fraud.

If the Hon. Emory A. Storrs had some reason to feel slighted at the small attendance which greeted him on the evening of last Wednesday, at Library Hall, and which was, as already explained in THE TRIBUNE, entirely owing to a mistake, he was amply repaid on last evening by the magnificent ovation tendered him in the same building, which was crowded on the occasion with an audience composed of our most respectable citizens. Half an hour before the time appointed for the speaking to begin, nearly every seat was occupied. During the interim the Great Western Light Guard Band, stationed in the gallery, furnished some excellent music, consisting principally of patriotic airs. At eight o'clock the members of the local committee, who had been empowered to invite Mr. Storrs to address the Republicans of Chicago, took their seats upon the platform, and, at the instance of Harry Nelson, the meeting was called to order by his nominating J. Hall Chairman, which was unanimously concurred in. Mr. Hall, on coming forward, said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The real issues of this political campaign are national honor or dishonor, peace or war, life or death to the government. Those questions will be discussed this evening, and the committee appointed for the purpose are proud in being able to bring before you to-night a gentleman who is not an office-seeker; who is not a wire puller, but one of our own private citizens, who can give a reason for his political faith, and who so lately exhibited his great abilities in Maine, securing to himself a reputation second to none in the canvass there. He comes home to you one of the best stump speakers in the United States. He to whom I allude I have the honor to present to you, Emory A. Storrs, Esq., who requires no introduction to a Chicago audience.

Mr. Storrs then came forward, and in a speech of over one hour and a half in delivery, and which for exhaustive argument, flowing eloquence, scintillating wit and cutting sarcasm, has not been equalled during the present campaign in Chicago. The people present seemed to be held as if by some powerful magnetic attraction, and hung with breathless attention upon his every word. They laughed at his wit, enjoyed the point of his sarcasm, and gave to the glowing periods of his eloquence that breathless attention which showed their perfect appreciation. But the most noteworthy feature in the speech was the clearness of the arguments advanced on all the subjects touched upon. Mr. Storrs first states his premises in such a way as that they cannot be misunderstood, and then with the skill of a master logician, brings them by a series of beautiful syllogisms, to the inevitable conclusion as clearly and satisfactorily as a proposition in Euclid. Such a speech as that of last evening cannot fail to produce the most beneficial results. Knotty questions, which, by the tergiversation of Democratic orators and newspapers, may have been rendered somewhat obscure to those whose business will not allow them sufficient time for close and proper consideration, were divested of all their "knots" by Mr. Storrs, and dissected and laid before the audience in such a manner as to satisfy the most obtuse understanding.

The impression that Mr. Storrs made upon his auditors was readily arrived at by the remarks which were heard among them after the meeting had broken up. Almost every one gave expression to the conviction that it was a very able effort, and that it had enlightened him not a little.

At the conclusion of the speech the audience all arose to their feet as if by one accord, and made the building ring with three cheers for the orator of the evening.

Our space will not allow of our giving even an abstract of Mr. Storrs' very brilliant effort this morning, but we shall endeavor in to-morrow's TRIBUNE to present our readers with a verbatim report, which will certainly be much more satisfactory.

THE GOOD WORK PROGRESSING.

As the day of election draws nearer the patriotic camp-fires grow brighter, and all good men interested in the welfare of the land are earnestly at work to repeat the history of the bullet with the ballot. The following reports of meetings and announcements indicate the extent of the work in Chicago:

THE WEST SIDE IRISH REPUBLICANS.

The regular meeting of the West Side Irish Republican Club was held at the hall of the [illegible]

Mr. Phelan moved to reconsider the vote made at the last meeting to organize a company of Tanners. [illegible]

THE CARPET-BAGGERS.

There was a meeting of the Carpet Baggers held last evening at Farnham's Hall. [illegible]

Mr. A. Jones was unanimously elected First Lieutenant.

[illegible]

ANOTHER TIMES FRAUD.

The Chicago *Times* of late has a great fondness for surprising people. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.—Rossini's always delightful buffo opera, "The Barber of Seville," commenced the second week of the opera season last evening, and was given to a good audience. It is a singular fact that "The Barber" never draws a crowded house in Chicago although it is well nigh impossible to divine why it does not, for in the broad vein of humor which runs through it, in the elegance and characteristic qualities of its leading numbers, and the melodic richness of its instrumentation, few operas can compare with it. [illegible]

To-night, "Fidelio" will be repeated, and there is every indication of an immense house to witness this great work of Beethoven's. Those therefore, who contemplate going should secure their seats early.

MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.—The great Shakspearian spectacular drama, which has been for so long a time in preparation at McVicker's Theatre was brought out last evening, under the superintendence of Mr. Joseph Jefferson, in a superb manner, with all the accessories which gorgeous scenic display, rich properties, and excellent acting could furnish to make it a grand success.

The Midsummer Night's Dream has not been presented to Chicago audiences so often that the play-going public are familiar with the different modes in which it is put on the stage, but there are few among its readers who are not conversant with its literary and situational beauties, and recognize in it, from the copy, a grand opportunity for the exercise of artistic talent in its production. Combining in the one piece three distinct plots of widely different character, yet intimately blended into the great whole, it is unusually rich in the opportunity for actor, scenic artist, costumer and musician.

The scenic accessories deserve prominent mention, both intrinsically and because on a former representation of the piece, some years ago, the effects in this department were cramped out of existence by the smallness of the stage. The first scene is a view of Athens by Telbin, with the celebrated Mars Hill in the centre, surrounded by representations of Ancient Grecian architecture placed there by a master hand. The spectacular march was much less extended than that formerly given in Chicago—a great improvement. The forest scene in the second act presented a fine perspective view, the trees distinct in the foreground, and the foliage melting away in the distance, seeming to stretch far away towards the moon, whose rays, however perfect, were not considered good enough to witness the loves of Pyramus and Thisbe. The transformation to a bevy of maidens, half hidden in a forest of fern leaves, with Cupid rising on a large globe round which was coiled a huge serpent—a symbol borrowed rather from the Sanscrit than the Grecian mythology—was effective and pleasing, but its beauty was marred by a sad number of wrinkles in the back scene; the same defect was painfully apparent in the transition from the forest to fairy land at the end of the third act. The paintings were beautiful, and well blended, the dissolving view of fairies passing behind the gauzy clouds was especially taking, but the audience were generally disappointed in finding the canvas cease its course only to disclose a view of the opening scene in the background, through a double colonnade, was not exactly the finale expected, though the spectacle was one of quiet beauty; they had anticipated a sudden transformation, with the blue lights reserved for the last scene.

The transformation scene in the last act is one whose gorgeous splendor words are scarcely adequate to describe. The first apparition is a foreground of golden foliage, out of which rises a cluster of grape-vines, with luscious looking fruit in profusion; on this is placed a bevy of nymphs, whose gradual ascent reveals a reminiscence of Chicago in the olden time—"Cobweb Castle"—with little Cobweb in the centre and revolving stars in the background. This is succeeded by a descent of silver sheen and a transposition of figures, resulting in a series of very effective groupings, and the weird lights thrown on, as the curtain falls, produce a *tout ensemble* that compares favorably with any of the spectacular effects produced under the reign of the Black Crook, or the fair Undine.

The dresses are fitting accompaniments of the scenery—all new, of the best materials, and in the most approved styles. The costumes of the princely characters are resplendent with gold trimmings, and the armor carries one back in fancy to the days when such trappings were as much necessities of the situation as their absence is now essential to the gentleman.

We must omit mention of the musical features of the performance, and also reserve a notice of the acting of the superior mortals and immortals for another occasion. Time will only permit us to speak of the part which the "hard fisted men" of Athens take in the piece; theirs being far from the least important feature in the grand complication of burlesque presented in the dream. We have never seen this part of the "dream" better enacted—in several respects not so well—as last evening. The leading object of interest was, of course, "Bottom, the Weaver"—a part taken by McVicker, who was received with a hearty applause that told how much was expected of him, and dismissed with an equally hearty burst that told how well this expectation had been met. His acting as the ass was expressive and ludicrous in the highest degree, but was altogether free from that grimace which is generally seen when we see "Bottom." McVicker represented the being who accepted the affection of Titania as a matter of course, but all the time as one who knew not whether it belonged to him or not, being practically bewildered by the strange concatenation of circumstances and appearances—half man and half beast—losing the identity of neither, and combining the stupidity of the ass with the reason of a man. Woodhull was also a very effective *Quince*, his facial expression being entirely altered, his gestures those of the perfect rustic, his enthusiasm intense, his sense of propriety in acting always effectively shown. The part of *Thisbe*, personated by Rainford, was an excellent specimen of rustic acting. The dagger scene, where the tin sword is often bent in the vain endeavor to pierce the love-lorn breasts of the ill-starred *Pyramus* and his lion-torn inamorata, convulsed the house with laughter.

The theatre was well filled last evening, and by an enthusiastic audience, the gallery gods being a little too demonstrative in their applause, but withal orderly, except as their sense of the ludicrous was overpoweringly appealed to. The piece will be repeated to-night, when we doubt not that the one or two defects in the mechanical movements will have been remedied, and the whole piece move smoothly from beginning to close.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—A new comedy by Brough—"Kind to a Fault"—was brought out at the Museum last night, its first presentation in America. The plot is as brief as the play, simply the misadventures of a wealthy and good-natured bachelor, *Goldsworthy* (Crisp), who, in endeavoring to benefit human nature in various ways, assists in bringing about the elopement of *Jessie* (Miss Cline), the daughter of *Alderman Black* (Wilson), with *Arthur Houston* (Frye), and [illegible] "Kind to a Fault" and "Paul Pry" will hold the boards until Thursday, including the matinee on Wednesday afternoon.

NEW YORK.

Summary of Late City News.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The Catholic Synod has promulgated the decree of the Plenary Council at Baltimore, urging the immediate establishment of schools for colored children in the southern States, and also an establishment for orphans, as there is strong reason to apprehend a large increase of orphan colored children. [illegible]

The French theatre was opened to-night by Mr. Grau, with his new opera bouffe company. The house was crowded, and the debut of the new French artists in the opera of the Grand Duchess was an unequivocal success. [illegible]

TENNESSEE.

Attempt to Enjoin the Officers of the New City Government—Go ahead.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 5.

The injunction fever has broken out again in Nashville. The Republican Mayor and Common Council, after a sharp canvass, were fairly elected by over five hundred majority, and they have been duly sworn in. A bill was filed to-day in the Chancery Court, praying that the Mayor and Common Council be enjoined from the performance of their duties. [illegible]

Suicide in Peoria.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 5.—A man named James Cullen, of this city, a teamster, became intoxicated and went home, last Saturday evening. His wife upbraided him for his condition, upon which he said she wouldn't scold him any more, as he should not be with her much longer. He went into the yard, took a log chain, fastened one end of it around a post, and the other about his neck, sat down on a log, and leaning forward strangled himself. His wife saw him sitting on the log, but did not go to him for some time, but when she attempted to arouse him she found him dead. He was a hard-working man, always kind to his family. He had often attempted to reform from drinking, but never had been able to do it.

Board of Police.

The regular semi-weekly meeting of the Board of Police was held yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Gund in the chair.

The secretary of the board presented titles of land to lot No. 14, block No. 12, South Branch Addition to Chicago, with the report that they were perfect. On motion, it was voted to purchase said lot as the site of a new engine house.

The Fire Marshal presented his report for the month ending September 30, 1868, which was accepted and placed on file. The following is a synopsis of the document showing the number of fires in the city during the month, with information relative thereto:

[illegible]

Officer Andrew Allen, charged with maltreating a prisoner, was arraigned for the second time, his case having been continued from the last previous meeting. [illegible] After prolonged discussion as to the merits of the case, the officer was suspended from duty for a period of five days.

Flour Barrel Coopers.

At a mass meeting of the journeymen flour barrel coopers, of Chicago, the following preamble and resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In accordance with a mass meeting of the journeymen flour barrel coopers, of Chicago, it was unanimously

Resolved, As our employers promised to pay us twenty-five cents apiece for making until January 1st, and failing to do the same, as evinced by their "cut down" of last Saturday; therefore be it

Resolved, That we make known through the press of this city to the millers, of such fall in prices, and our determination to a man to hold out for twenty-five cents until the close of navigation.

SWINDLING EXTRAORDINARY.

A Confidential Clerk Accused of Embezzling $25,000 of His Employers' Money.

Arrest and Imprisonment of the Alleged Culprit.

A swindle, extending through a long series of years, the confidential clerk of a well known firm in this city being the criminal, has just been exposed, through the admirable strategy of detectives, and yesterday the arrest of the culprit was effected. The depredations of men employed in the important capacity of private clerks have been numerous, success in fleecing their employers of large sums of money being attained in most instances by means of making false entries in books, thus, for a time, effectually blinding the victims to the fraud. This species of swindling has become an old story. Few examples are there, however, where confidential clerks, by taking undue advantage of their employers' confidence, have so successfully prosecuted their imposition as has the individual whose peculations have just been discovered.

The victimized firm is that of Messrs. Hall, Kimbark & Co., importers and dealers in iron, Nos. 80, 82 and 84 Michigan avenue. Until last May a man named Henry Willey had been in their employ. For nearly twelve years he had served them in various capacities, and in whatever position he was placed he was treated by the firm with the utmost reliance and esteem. Several years ago he was given charge of the books of the establishment, and was so implicitly relied upon by his employers that no check was placed upon his duties. The temptation to defraud overcame him, and once entangled in the meshes of dishonesty he lost all sense of his responsibility. Some time during last May, a defect was accidentally discovered in his accounts, and though this fact pointed almost conclusively to his dishonesty, so great was the confidence had in him by the firm that no immediate action was taken. Very shortly afterward it became known that he had been leading rather an irregular life, has been living in open adultery with a milliner in the West Division, and was the owner of considerable real estate in the city. In the course of events it was learned that he had expended, from time to time, large sums of money in various enterprises. A suspicion then formed in the minds of the firm that he was actually guilty of swindling them, and accordingly steps were taken toward the production of proof of his infidelity.

In order to save him from the disgrace which an expose of his crime would inevitably bring upon him, his victims charitably gave him the opportunity of leaving the city by discharging him. Clerks were then employed in overhauling and scrutinizing the books, and, after the labor of several months, it was found that over $25,000 had been stolen by Willey. His peculations may have resulted in a still larger sum than this, illegitimately changing hands, but it can never be definitely known how much he really stole.

Whipple's detective police were engaged to work up the case, and by the exercise of strategy gleaned indubitable evidence of the man's guilt. He was found to reside in a house on West Randolph street, ostensibly as a boarder, but it was finally learned that he was there living with a female who kept a millinery shop on the ground floor of the same premises. Yesterday Deputy Sheriff Fitch arrested him on a civil *capias* and lodged him in jail.

Messrs. Hall, Kimbark & Co. yesterday commenced suit in the Superior Court against the prisoner for $25,000 debt a portion of the amount which he is alleged to have embezzled from them.

Sporting Matters.

THE TURF.

It has now become tolerably certain that Lady Thorn and Mountain Boy will not enter for the two purses of $1,000 each at the fall meeting at Dexter Park, they being announced to trot at Narragansett Park on the 14th of October. Bashaw, Jr., is also announced as entered there, but it is hardly probable that he will go, owing to other engagements in the West. The tempting bait of $10,000 was thrown out for the eastern trotters, and it was hoped that they might find their matches at Dexter Park, but it is not to be, this season.

BILLIARDS.

In the last issue of the *Spirit of the Times* the following challenge appears:

"I challenge Melvin Foster to play me two games of billiards. First, the four-ball game, 1,500 points up, push shot and jawing barred. Second, the French game, 300 points up. Both games to be played with 2⅜ the balls, on a second-sized table, either with or without pockets. The four ball game we shall play on even terms. In the French game I propose to give Mr. Foster 10 per cent, or the odds of 30 points in 300. Each game to be for from $500 to $800 a side, at Mr. Foster's election. And as I am about to leave the city, I am compelled to stipulate that the contest shall take place at no later date than the 10th inst.

"Respectfully yours, A. P. RUDOLPHE."

The odds are liberal, and it is considered probable that Foster will accept. Rudolphe will be in Chicago toward the latter part of this month, and will not be long in picking up a game.

West Side Billiard Palace.

La Berge & Brother, the well-known proprietors of the fashionable restaurant of the West side, will this evening open their magnificent billiard hall, with seven tables, in Parker's new block, on the northeast corner of Madison and Halsted streets, which they have fitted up in a style of luxurious elegance now new to the West Division. [illegible]

Highland Park Sale.

Do not fail to improve the opportunity offered at the public sale of houses and lots at Highland Park on Thursday next. This will be the best and last chance this season to obtain a choice suburban residence on the lake shore. See advertisement in our columns.

Personal.

Robert C. Givins, of the real estate firm of Givins & Gilbert, left here last evening to open a branch office in Sioux City, Iowa. Sioux City is a growing place, and promises to become a large and prosperous city. [illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Who takes the Money?—Dr. Wolcott says he will pay one thousand dollars to any person who will produce proof that Pain Paint will not remove, and so readily and permanently cure any pain in the head, teeth, temples, neck shoulders, breast, back, heart, lungs, sides, hips, abdomen, legs, ankles, feet, toes, internal or external, acute or chronic, old sores, ulcers, [illegible] as harmless as Pain Paint. [illegible]

Boston Elastic Fabric Company Manufacture [illegible]

If the baby is cutting teeth, use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, [illegible]

The Japanese Hair Stain colors the whiskers and hair a beautiful black or brown. [illegible]

Dyhrenfurth Business College is open through the year. [illegible]

The Juniper Tar Soap is the best [illegible] Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

New and beautiful Pianos for rent, at $8, $10 and $12 per month each—the money paid for rent to be deducted from the price of the instrument. Still on hand a few of Trest, Lindsley & Co.'s organs and melodeons; for sale at cost price. H. M. Higgins, 117 South Clark street.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades, all of the latest. Paints, Oils and Glass, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street.

MARRIED.

PARMELEE—SMITH—In this city, Oct. 5th, by the Rev. Edward Sullivan, Mr. Frank Parmelee and Miss Roxanna W. Smith.

BRUST—JONES—In this city, Oct. 1, by the Rev. H. W. Patterson, D. D., Mr. Edward Brust and Miss F. Lizzie Jones, daughter of N. A. Jones, Esq.

WISWALL—SIBLEY—At Westboro' Mass., at the Congregational Church, Oct. 1, by Rev. L. H. Sheldon, assisted by Rev. Artemas Dean, Augustus A. Wiswall, Esq., of Chicago, and Lizzie M. Sibley, daughter of the late Dea. George N. Sibley, of Westboro.

CLARKSON—HILL—At Erie, Pa., Sept. 30, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. F. Spalding, Mr. John F. Clarkson, of Waukegan, Ill., and Miss Julia A. Hill, of the former place. No cards.

DIED.

WHITE—In this city, Oct. 4, at the Soldiers' Home, of general dropsy, John White, late a member of Company C, Seventy second Illinois volunteers.

SHERMAN—In Laporte, Ind., Oct. 5, Helen E., wife of George L. Sherman, of Chicago, and daughter of Lycurgus Sherman, of Laporte.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—By a man and wife, without children, furnished rooms for housekeeping in a good locality, convenient to the street cars. References exchanged. Address L, 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—To Rent—A medium sized furnished house, with modern conveniences, on South Side, east of State and north of Twenty-second-st., by a small family. Rent paid promptly, and good care taken of the property. Address A W, Tribune office, giving terms and location.

WANTED—To Rent—By a man and wife, without children, 2 or 3 rooms for housekeeping, not over twenty-five minutes' walk from the Court House. [illegible] Address, for three days, B J W, Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—On the West Side, [illegible] Address, stating locality and price, E W, Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—A suite of rooms for a lady. Pleasant location, South Side. References given. Address J B M, Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—Room suitable for a [illegible] shop, in a central position. Address E V, Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—Two or three furnished rooms, suitable for housekeeping, for gentleman and wife, no children. References exchanged. Address, stating terms, J B, Tribune office.

Strayed or Stolen.

STRAYED—On the night of Oct. 3, a sorrel colt, about 4 years old, had no shoes on the hind feet. The finder will be rewarded by leaving him at the corner of Coolidge-st. and Centre-av. JOHN LASCELLES.

Auction Sales.

HIGHLAND PARK.

SPECIAL TRAIN SECURED.

DO NOT FORGET THE

Great Auction Sale

OF

ELEGANT LARGE RESIDENCE LOTS,

AND SEVERAL

Handsome New Dwellings,

ON BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED GROUNDS,

AT

HIGHLAND PARK.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

On Thursday Morning, Oct. 8.

SALE ON THE GROUNDS.

A special train of cars, free to all who desire to attend the sale, will leave the Milwaukee Depot, corner of Kinzie and Canal-sts., at 9 o'clock on the morning of the sale. Terms easy. Sale peremptory.

By order of the HIGHLAND PARK BUILDING COMPANY.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

LAUNDALE.

48 Handsome Lots at Laundale

AT AUCTION,

On FRIDAY, Oct. 9th, at 2 o'clock p. m., by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., at their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 & 11 Randolph-st.

Laundale is just south of Egandale

One block west of horse cars.

One block east of Vincennes-av.

Two blocks south of Woodville.

Three blocks north of Woodlawn station.

Lots 50 feet front. Perfectly dry.

Every foot ready for cultivation.

The block south and the one north both in gardens.

No encumbrance on the property.

Title perfect, with full warrantee deeds.

One-third cash, balance in 1 and 2 years.

Call and get a map.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct's.

4,000 YARDS REMNANTS

Beavers, Cloths and Cassimeres,

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7th, at 10 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE,

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Oct. 7 and 8,

OF

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Fashionable Ready-made Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Boots and Shoes, &c.,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

At their Large and Spacious Salesroom, in Dearborn Block,

Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.

Dwelling House Sale.

We shall sell, at the residence of Rev. Thos. F. St. Johns, No. 82 Throop-st., on TUESDAY, October 6, at 9½ o'clock, his entire household furniture, [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.

Superior Second-hand and New Furniture, Carpets, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, Oct. 6, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesroom, [illegible]

Furniture, Carpets, &c., &c.,

Of a gentleman breaking up housekeeping, with a large assortment of elegant

PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.

CATALOGUE SALE.

75 CRATES OF WHITE CROCKERY

AT AUCTION,

BY THE CRATE.

On FRIDAY, October 9, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell at our salesrooms, Nos. 118 and 120 State-st.,

75 CRATES OF WHITE CROCKERY,

[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY CHILDS BROS., 21 STATE-ST.

AT AUCTION.

Pawnbrokers' Sale of Moss & Hyman, Cincinnati.

[illegible]

AUCTION.

TUESDAY, Oct. 6th, at 9½ a. m., at DANIEL SCOTT & CO.'S, 42 Randolph-st.

Dry Goods, Hosiery, Shirts and Drawers, Shawls, Cloaks, Blankets, &c.; also, 1,000 American A Bags.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Oct. 7th and 8th at 9½ a. m.,

At DANIEL SCOTT & CO.'S, 42 Randolph-st.,

Custom-Made Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION.

FRIDAY, Oct. 9th, at 9½ a. m.,

At DANIEL SCOTT & CO.'S, 42 Randolph-st.,

80 Crates Pint Wine Bottles,

By order of James Warrack, Esq., consignee.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

SIXTH

TRADE SALE.

WE SHALL OFFER,

AT AUCTION,

On Wednesday, October 7th, 1868,

1,500 CASES CUSTOM MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT OUR LARGE SALESROOM,

No. 18 South Water-st.,

Two doors from the Richmond House.

☞ Goods packed for Country Merchants.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.

BY CHILDS BROS., 21 STATE-ST.

AT AUCTION.

Dry and Woolen Goods, Hosiery, Shawls, Shirts and Drawers, Suspenders, Worsted Goods, Hoop Skirts, Piece Goods, Boots and Shoes, Fancy Notions, etc., etc.

10 Bales Sheetings.

Will sell at our salesroom on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, October 6th and 7th, at 9½ o'clock. This large sale should command the attention of the trade.

G. W. BECKFORD, Auctioneer.

BY CHILDS BROS., 21 STATE-ST.

AT AUCTION.

The Lease and Household Furniture, Carpets, Oil Paintings, &c.

Consisting of 18 rooms. Will sell at auction, on the premises, Berlin Block, northwest corner of State and Monroe-sts, the lease and contents of 18 rooms, on THURSDAY, October 8th, at 11 o'clock. [illegible]

G. W. BECKFORD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION.

Sale of unclaimed baggage left at the Jervis House in this city, [illegible]

ABRAMS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF

Household Furniture,

At the corner of West Adams and Lincoln-sts., on TUESDAY, the 6th inst., at 10 o'clock, a. m., [illegible]

HUNGATE & EVANS, Auct's.

Lost, Found, &c.

LOST—$25 Reward—Lady's gold watch and chain, going from 1127 Wabash-av. to 1107 Michigan-av. The party returning the same to 1107 Michigan-av. will receive the above reward.

LOST—On last Friday night, at or near the Opera House, a coral ear ring. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the store of HALLOCK & WHEELER, 141 Lake-st.

LOST—On Saturday evening, Oct. 3, at Crosby's Opera House, or on the street, a garnet pin. [illegible]

LOST—Sunday evening, October 4, a black Newfoundland dog pup, with a little white on the breast and under jaw. [illegible]

LOST—$10 Reward—A dark fawn-colored Italian greyhound slut. The finder will receive the above reward by returning her to [illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Doors open at 7, curtain rises at 7¾ o'clock.

SHAKSPEAREAN FESTIVAL.

Every evening till further notice will be presented, after months of preparation, Shakspeare's Grand Operatic and Spectacular Play,

A Midsummer Night's Dream,

In a style of grandeur and magnificence never equalled in America.

PERFECTION IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

☞ The popular and favorite vocalists,

Miss Fannie Stockton and Miss Annie Kemp,

Have been engaged expressly for "Titania" and "Oberon."

J. H. McVicker as Bottom.

Master WILLIE YOUNGE as PUCK.

[illegible]

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

THE MAX MARETZEK

COMBINATION COMPANY.

ITALIAN AND GERMAN OPERA.

This evening, Tuesday Oct. 6—Grand German Opera.

BY GENERAL REQUEST,

FIDELIO.

Received with the greatest enthusiasm on Thursday last.

For this occasion both Overtures will be performed by the Grand Orchestra.

To-morrow, Wednesday, Oct. 7—Italian Opera—First time of Verdi's Grand Spectacular Opera,

VESPRI SICILIANI.

With New Dresses, Scenery, &c.

DUCHESS ELENA	Miss AGATHA STATES
ARRICO	Sig. BRIGNOLI
GUIDO DI MONTFORT	Sig. ORLANDINI
JOHN OF PROCIDA	Sig. ANTONUCCI
DE VANDEMONT	Sig. BARILI
BETHUNE	Sig. DUBREUL

Thursday, Oct. 8—Grand German Opera,

FRA DIAVOLO.

With a powerful cast.

ZERLINA	Mad. ROTTER
LADY ROCHBURG	Mad. CELLINI
FRA DIAVOLO	Herr HABELMANN
LORD ROCHBURG	GIORGIO RONCONI
LORENZO	Herr REICHART
BEPPO	Herr CASTELLI

And Herr HERMANNS as GIACOMO,

In which character he will sing the celebrated English song, "The AFLOAT."

Admission, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Family Circle, 50 cents only. Private Boxes, $8.

Seats for any of the above performances can now be secured at the Box Office of the Opera House.

LIBRARY HALL.

MORNING AND EVENING

READINGS,

FROM SHAKSPEARE,

BY MRS.

FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE.

One Series of Four Readings Only.

MRS. KEMBLE will have the honor to read four of Shakspeare's Plays in Chicago, in the following order:

On Monday Evening, Oct. 12—

THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

Wednesday Morning, Oct. 14—

KING LEAR.

On Friday Evening, Oct. 16—

SECOND PART OF HENRY IV.

On Saturday Morning, Oct. 17—

AS YOU LIKE IT.

TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra.

[illegible]

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

TO-NIGHT—FIDELIO.

Received with the Greatest Enthusiasm on Thursday Last.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN ...... Sole Lessee and Manager.

Grand Comedy Week.

Tuesday evening, October 6, second time in America of the new comedy,

KIND TO A FAULT.

To conclude with

PAUL PRY.

Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, at 2½ o'clock.

Thursday evening,

CROSSING THE QUICKSANDS.

In preparation, Boucicault's LONG STRIKE.

ARLINGTON HALL.

Corner Clark and Monroe-sts.

[illegible] WILLIAM BARRY. [illegible]

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—Or Rent—A large fine hotel [illegible]

FOR SALE—A confectionery and oyster saloon, 100 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Hardware, stoves, tin and copper manufacturing business, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Drug store in a thriving Ohio town, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or To Rent—An excellent, one of the best located and paying saloons. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A large hotel in one of the best locations in the city, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first-class saloon, in the Court House square, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Three squares from the Post Office, one of the best paying saloons in the city [illegible] COHN & KENNEDY, 189 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—By J. H. Rees & Co., 99 Dearborn-st., [illegible]

FOR SALE—Three drug stores in country; [illegible]

FOR SALE—Drug store on West Side. Good location. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Drug and prescription store at LaCrosse, Wisconsin. [illegible]

FOR SALE—The best cash grocery store west of New York, [illegible]

FOR SALE—The lease and fixtures of a saloon and billiard hall, [illegible]

FOR SALE—At 101 East Madison-st., lease, stock, fixtures and furniture for $[illegible], if taken in a few days.

FOR SALE—Or exchange for other property, boarding house 112 Adams-st., [illegible] JAMES BLAKE, Room 14, Lombard Block.

FOR SALE—A first-class private boarding house. Inquire at No. 189 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A first-class restaurant in a central location, [illegible] HOPE & THOMAS, 86 Washington-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—A job printing office, entirely new; [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap for cash, or secured paper or city property—A boarding house doing a first-rate business. [illegible] ASKINS & FOWLER, 32 Monroe-st., opposite Post Office.

FOR SALE—Very cheap, a first-class cigar and tobacco stand. For particulars apply at 68 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—Photograph car, 32x12, with all the stock and fixtures necessary for the business, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Drug stock, building and 5 years' lease of ground, [illegible] E. P. DWYER & Co., 91 and 93 Lake-st.

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—No. 191 Huron-st., a first-class two-story and brick basement dwelling, [illegible]

TO RENT—A furnished house on Wabash-av., north of Twelfth-st., to a small family. Apply to GEO. C. CLARKE, 11 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—No. 130 Elm-st.—A comfortable two-story and basement house, [illegible] BAIRD & BRADLEY, corner Lake and La Salle-sts.

TO RENT—House of 8 rooms, northwest corner Sangamon and Fulton-sts. [illegible]

TO RENT—A desirable two-story frame building, with brick basement, 138 Hubbard-st., only half block from horse cars. Inquire of A. H. JOHNSON, 99 Hubbard-st., corner Halsted, West Side.

TO RENT—By D. Cole. Three marble front houses, [illegible]

TO RENT—And furniture for sale—Nice cottage house of 7 rooms, No. 169 Prairie-av. [illegible] COOPER & PACKARD, 131 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—The upper part of house No. 25 [illegible] Apply on premises.

TO RENT—The lower part of the house 278 Fulton-st., [illegible] Inquire at the house.

TO RENT—House of 11 rooms, on West Side, fitted for one family or two. [illegible] Inquire of JOHN N. ELA, 154 Clark-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—Two new dwelling houses, Nos. 314 and 316 North Dearborn-st. [illegible] Apply at No. 299 Lake-st.

TO RENT—A fine house of 19 rooms, South Side, centrally located, and furniture for sale. [illegible] E. F. ADAMS, 99 Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—On Wabash av., house with all modern improvements, furnished complete, to a family without children. [illegible] Address J J, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A new story and a half cottage of 4 rooms; [illegible] South Clark-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—The marble front house 1181 Indiana-av., [illegible] C. B. BOUTON.

TO RENT—For $1,200 per year—One of the new marble-front houses (almost ready) on North LaSalle-st., [illegible] Apply to GEO. C. CLARKE, 11 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—And furniture for sale, a two-story house containing eight rooms, [illegible]

TO RENT—Suite of five rooms and closets, on State-st., near Van Buren-st. Inquire of W. WALLER, Room 12 Lombard Block, Monroe-st.

TO RENT—A centrally located boarding house of 32 rooms, [illegible]

TO RENT—A nicely furnished house. Please inquire at 953 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—And furniture for sale. House contains 14 rooms, and full of boarders. Large dining room, water, gas, &c. Inquire at 119 Wabash-av.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

TO RENT—Store in the best location on Lake-st., and fixtures for sale. Apply to ISAAC GREENEBAUM, 12 Lake-st.

TO RENT—An office in Oriental Building, 122 LaSalle-st., very cheap. [illegible]

TO RENT—Desk Room—With front window, in a suite of large offices on first floor at 90 Washington-st. [illegible]

TO RENT—Half of store on South Water-st., [illegible]

TO RENT—Office, in the best location in [illegible]

TO RENT—A restaurant. Cheap. Apply at 110 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A very desirable office in [illegible]

TO RENT—A nice office, first floor, No. 90 [illegible] J. HARTMAN, [illegible]

TO RENT—Room, 25x66 on the fourth story, [illegible] Inquire of JULES SCHWARZ, 17 Milwaukee-av.

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—A suite of nicely furnished sleeping rooms, for gentlemen only. 289 State-st.

TO RENT—A suite of unfurnished rooms, with or without board. [illegible]

TO RENT—Two furnished rooms; also two unfurnished rooms, [illegible] Reference required.

TO RENT—One large front room, nicely furnished; [illegible]

TO RENT—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, single or in suites, at 113 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—Handsomely furnished rooms, [illegible]

TO RENT—Five furnished rooms in Tyler's Block, [illegible]

TO RENT—A nicely furnished front room [illegible]

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—For Matthew Hale Smith's New Book, "SUNSHINE AND SHADOW IN NEW YORK." [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For the Security Life [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell Oval Frames [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—$8 640 a year to agents to introduce an article of absolute household utility, [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell our religious and national pictures, [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For the official "HISTORY OF THE WAR," by Hon. Alexander H. Stephens. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Office of the Connecticut [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For the Ladies' Gem, [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—We are now receiving [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For a new and useful work just out, "RECOLLECTIONS OF A BUSY LIFE," by Horace Greeley. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Wake up everybody. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For "Our Family Physician," in both English and German. [illegible]

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—January 1st, 1869, either active or special, with [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—In a real estate business, well established. [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—With a cash capital of $[illegible] to invest in a No. 1 manufacturing business. [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—A reliable party to take the agency of a first-class sewing machine [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—With $1,000 to $2,000 cash, in a legitimate and profitable business. [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—In a paying drug store in one of the best business towns in Central Illinois. [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—In an established wholesale produce commission business on South Water-st. [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—In a well-established and good paying manufacturing business [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—A good business man to engage in a No. 1 paying business [illegible]

Real Estate—City.

Improved.

FOR SALE—By Whipple & True, Room 5 Lombard Block, [illegible]

FOR SALE—By C. H. Gaubert & Co., Real Estate Brokers and General Land Agents, [illegible]

FOR SALE—By D. Cole, office No. 198 West Madison-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—By F. M. Fox, Real Estate Agent, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Three new two-story and basement marble front houses on Fulton-st., [illegible]

FOR SALE—On Prairie-av., north of Thirty second-st., a large and handsome cottage, [illegible]

FOR SALE—House and lot on Green-st., near Washington. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A beautiful new 7 room brick [illegible]

FOR SALE—On the avenues—Brick house on Wabash-av., [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] Fulton-st., two-story and basement marble front house, [illegible] HUGH WATT, 73 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—Or Exchange—A house and lot on the North Side. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A new brick house, two-story and basement, with modern improvements, [illegible] FLEMING & WILSON, owners.

FOR SALE—By Jos. B. Chandler, Real Estate Office, [illegible]

FOR SALE—By W. T. Shufeldt, [illegible]

FOR SALE—By H. L. Hill & Co., Room 7, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A decided bargain—On Kankakee-av., [illegible] HULBURD & CO., [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two elegant 3-story and basement marble front houses on Wabash-av., near Twenty-fifth-st., [illegible]

FOR SALE—At a bargain—50 feet, with two houses, on Throop-st., near Jackson. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A nearly new two-story and basement brick house of 11 rooms, [illegible]

Unimproved.

FOR SALE—By Joseph B. Chandler, Real Estate office, [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Hubbard & Jackson, 32 Dearborn-st., [illegible]

FOR SALE—Half acre Lots—A few more of those desirable lots near the Presbyterian theological seminary, [illegible]

FOR SALE—1,100 feet on State-st. and Wabash-av., between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh-sts. [illegible] WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—Six acres of beautiful grove land on Kankakee-av., [illegible] CLAFLIN & WHITNEY, 130 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—By Sinclair & Tompkins, No. 128 Washington-st.: [illegible]

FOR SALE—Lots fronting south on Harrison-st., near Centre-av. [illegible] OLINGER, WALLER & CO., Room 7, Union Building, corner LaSalle and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—Three lots on Mosswood place, [illegible] A. S. WING & CO., 95 Washington-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—A beautiful 6 acre tract fronting on Forty-fourth-st. and Wentworth-av. Cheap, if taken at once. OLINGER, WALLER & CO., No. 7 Union Building, corner LaSalle and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, 24x112, Harrison-st., near LaSalle. [illegible] Five years' time.

FOR SALE—One acre fronting on Adams and Jackson-sts. [illegible] J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—By G. S. Hubbard, Jr., & Jackson, 32 Dearborn-st., rear of Commercial National Bank: [illegible]

FOR SALE—120 feet front on Wentworth-av., near the Car Works, at the very low price of $[illegible]. PETER SHIMP, 91 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—Cheap lots on Wabash and Michigan-avs. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A desirable building lot 50x125, [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] feet on Kankakee and Vernon-avs., near Douglas place. [illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—At St. Joseph, Mich., an eligibly located Fruit Orchard of 15¾ acres, set with choice varieties of trees. There are now in bearing [illegible] H. UNDERWOOD, 53 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—In Evanston and North Evanston—Good new houses and lots with a small payment down, balance to be paid in monthly or quarterly payments. [illegible] C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—7,000 acres of land never before in the market, [illegible] D. K. PEARSONS, M. E. Church Block, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Three good improved farms in Cook County, [illegible]

FOR SALE—2,400 acres of fine land in Kossuth County, Iowa. [illegible] J. B. TAYLOR & SON, Real Estate Agents.

Boarding and Lodging.

11 Quincy-st. near State—The comforts of a home for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. A few day boarders accommodated. Terms reasonable.

11 Eldridge-court—Elegantly furnished front room to rent with board at a fair price. Furnished with parlor and bedroom sets, marble mantels, &c.

20 Willard-place, 1st west of Ann, near Randolph—A nicely furnished room or suite of rooms in private family, where permanent board can be secured for the winter. Terms reasonable.

42 East Twelfth-st., corner Michigan av.—Large front room, with closet and gas, unfurnished, for a gentleman and wife. References required. Terms moderate.

43 East Harrison-st., one door from Wabash-av.—Two desirable front rooms, furnished, [illegible]

47 Jackson-st., near Wabash-av.—One nice front room to rent, with first-class board. House has all modern improvements. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.

50 South May-st.—A very desirable suite of finely furnished rooms, bath, and all modern improvements, with first-class board, one-half block from street cars. Also, eligible single rooms.

52 Fourth-av.—Desirable furnished rooms to rent, with first-class board, in a new brick house with all modern improvements. Terms reasonable.

54 West Madison-st.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and lodging [illegible] Also day boarders wanted.

82 Adams-st.—One furnished front room, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

103 Huron-st.—Pleasant rooms and good board for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Call and see.

103 Third-av.—One or two gentlemen can obtain good board and accommodations on reasonable terms. [illegible]

111 Michigan-av.—A front room to rent, with first class board. Terms reasonable.

130 North State st.—With board, a first-class suite of front rooms, for a family, and rooms for four gentlemen. [illegible]

133 West Monroe-st.—Three nicely furnished rooms, with closets, single, or en suite, to gentlemen and wives, or families. [illegible]

137 West Monroe-st.—A choice of beautiful rooms, furnished and unfurnished, in a large new house, with first-class board. Terms moderate.

155 Ellis-av.—Pleasant rooms and good board, for gentleman and wife, or two gents. Family small.

168 South Halsted-st., corner of Jackson, boarding, with pleasant parlor and bedroom, [illegible]

179 East Monroe-st.—Furnished front room to rent.

193 South Clark-st.—Four gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms. Also four day boarders.

196 North State-st.—A pleasantly furnished room, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with board. Private family. Terms moderate.

212 Wabash-av.—A double front room, well-furnished, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gents. [illegible]

218 West Washington-st.—A furnished room and board for two gentlemen in a private family.

231 Wabash-av.—Board, with or without rooms.

235 North LaSalle-st.—A first-class suite of unfurnished rooms, [illegible]

249 Indiana-st., east of Dearborn—Large, [illegible]

266 Wabash-av.—One large unfurnished front parlor. [illegible]

366 Ohio-st.—Pleasant rooms, furnished and unfurnished, [illegible]

391 West Madison-st.—Two partly furnished rooms to rent with good board.

456 Michigan-av.—A large furnished front room and two rooms, [illegible]

509 Wabash-av.—A fine front room and bedroom [illegible] References required.

531 Wabash-av.—Nice front or back rooms to let with the best of board, [illegible]

635 Wabash-av.—A nicely furnished front room, [illegible] References required.

754 Michigan-av.—Furnished room and board for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

1029 Wabash-av.—Nicely furnished room for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

1414 Prairie-av., corner Thirty-first-st.—A suite of handsome front rooms, [illegible]

AT Hubbard-place, corner of Hubbard, [illegible]

A Private family on one of the pleasantest streets on the West Side, [illegible]

NATIONAL HOTEL—Nice front rooms, for gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen, [illegible]

NORTH SIDE—A private family living in a [illegible]

WEST SIDE—A large room, with marble grate, [illegible] Apply at 80 South Halsted-st.

Board Wanted.

BOARD—With nicely furnished rooms for gentleman and wife, within 10 minutes' walk of the Sherman House. [illegible]

BOARD—By a young widow lady, with a child, in a private family, [illegible] "Mrs C C," Tribune office.

BOARD—Anyone living on or between Wabash and Michigan-avs., [illegible]

BOARD—And room for a young man in a family (private preferred), [illegible]

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—A new Concord Buggy and harness. Inquire of COAN & TEN BROEKE, 41 and 43 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A nice saddle mare, saddle and bridle, very cheap. T. W. HAMILL, 104 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A pair good black mares, weight 2,000 pounds, 6 and 7 years old. Apply at No. 149 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—At E. Price's stable, 75 and 77 Randolph-st., [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or Trade—A good roadster mare, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A 7-year old horse, top buggy and harness, [illegible]

FOR SALE—New and second-hand express, grocery and business wagons, [illegible] MARTIN'S CARRIAGE FACTORY, 265 Kinzie-st.

WANTED—A two seated Concord box wagon, for one or two horses. [illegible]

Machinery.

FOR SALE—Steam engines of all sizes and kinds; [illegible]

FOR SALE—Iron planers. We have the best assortment [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two 15-horse portable engines [illegible]

FOR SALE—Second-hand engines, large and small, [illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—A short distance in the country, a man and his wife, no children. [illegible] Address P. O. Box 149.

WANTED—A young man as teacher of penmanship, bookkeeping and mathematics, [illegible]

WANTED—A man of ability and character, [illegible]

WANTED—2 active boys aged 16 years to learn gold beating. Apply at 157 Dearborn-st., basement.

WANTED—A boy for a billiard room. One from 16 to 17 years of age. Apply to F. CARME, 111 Randolph-st.

WANTED—Three energetic young men of good address to canvass the city for patented articles. Call at once. O. H. STANFORD & CO., 15 Reynolds' Block.

WANTED—Several young men to sell staple articles on commission in cities. Pays well. Address P. O. Box 645, Chicago.

WANTED—Men of intelligence and enterprise will find it for their interest to call at once. [illegible]

WANTED—A competent assistant bookkeeper and entry clerk. None but an experienced man need apply, with city references. Address P. O. Box 1844.

WANTED—A man to sell goods from samples in Wisconsin and Minnesota. [illegible]

Bookkeepers, Salesmen, &c.

WANTED—A man to take care of horses, and his wife to cook. German or Norwegian preferred. Address C K, Tribune office.

WANTED—Two reliable salesmen of experience, [illegible]

WANTED—Salesmen to engage in the business [illegible] 123 South Clark-st., Room 7.

WANTED—Four men for light business, two as salesmen. [illegible]

WANTED—100 agents, immediately, in city and country. [illegible]

WANTED—2,000 railroad laborers for grading the B. & M. R.R., in Iowa. [illegible] WOLF, CARPENTER & ANGLE, Contractors.

WANTED—1,000 railroad laborers for Southern Iowa. Wages $2 per day. [illegible]

WANTED—150 laborers for the C. C. & I. R. R., in Indiana. Steady work. Free transportation. Apply to Company's Agent, 169 Madison-st., Room 2.

WANTED—10 salesmen at R. H. CURRAN'S, No. 14 Sword's block. [illegible]

Trades.

WANTED—A good machine blacksmith, also a boilermaker, at the Hawkeye Iron Works, Burlington, Iowa. Good pay and steady work to good men. CHAS. BOWMAN.

WANTED—Two first-class barbers by C. ROTHMAN, Davenport, Iowa.

WANTED—A brick maker to make brick by contract at Riverside, for the Riverside Improvement Company. Apply at 73 South Clark-st., Rooms 1, 2 and 3. E. R. CHILDS.

WANTED—A good watchmaker to go into the country. Apply at M. KRONBERG & CO.'S, 296 Lake-st.

WANTED—Immediately, a good tinner, at 174 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A tuner. One used to hot air furnace work. Apply at 312 State-st.

WANTED—Six shoemakers. None but those who can make pegged and sewed work need apply at 217 South Halsted-st., near Van Buren.

WANTED—A man who understands setting up bag forms, at 11 LaSalle-st. No other need apply.

Employment Agents.

WANTED—200 laborers on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R., to leave this day. Wages $2 per day. Steady work. Free transportation. Apply to our Agent at 169 Madison-st., Room 2.

WANTED—75 good laborers to work on track of Chicago, A. & St. L. R. R. [illegible]

WANTED—1 foreman and 200 good laborers for the Kalamazoo & Allegan R. R., in Michigan. [illegible]

WANTED—1 assistant bookkeeper, 1 entry clerk, [illegible]

WANTED—This day, 20 good sawmill hands [illegible]

WANTED—This day, 600 good railroad laborers to work all winter on the C. R. I. & P. R. R. [illegible]

WANTED—20 laborers near the city. Steady work all winter. Transportation free. [illegible]

WANTED—100 laborers for Iowa at $2 50 per day, [illegible]

WANTED—1 clerk, 2 waiters, 1 bartender, [illegible]

WANTED—600 good men to go South. [illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—Good fur sewers at Henry Siede & Co.'s, 166 Lake-st.

WANTED—Fur liners and quilters at Henry Siede & Co.'s 166 Lake-st.

WANTED—Muff finishers at Henry Siede & Co.'s, 166 Lake-st.

WANTED—First class shirtmakers at 76 West Madison-st.

WANTED—Two first-class milliners and [illegible]

WANTED—A respectable woman who has had experience in the management of children, [illegible]

WANTED—A capable middle aged woman to take care of an invalid lady at 60 North Clark-st.

WANTED—25 good mitten makers at 234 Oak-st. None but good hands need apply.

WANTED—Two machine girls, one cutting girl and one to sew by hand. Steady work. Call at [illegible]

House Servants.

WANTED—At 402 Michigan-av., a thorough cook, washer and ironer. City references required. [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately, a good girl to do general housework for a family. [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately, a tidy girl to do general housework. [illegible]

WANTED—At the Barnes House, corner West Randolph and Canal-sts., three good dining room girls, yard man and porter.

WANTED—A good girl, to cook, wash and iron in a small family. Apply at 29 North State-st.

WANTED—A good dining room girl and chambermaid. [illegible]

WANTED—A good German or Norwegian girl to do general housework [illegible]

WANTED—Girls of every nationality who are willing to do housework [illegible]

WANTED—A German or Norwegian girl to do general housework in a private family, [illegible]

WANTED—A girl to do the work of a small family. Two persons. Call at 179 West Adams-st.

WANTED—An experienced girl to do general housework. Must be a good plain cook, washer and ironer. The best wages given. Inquire at 121 Park-av. References required.

WANTED—Girls to make neckties and bows. Experienced hands only. Apply at 129 Lake-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A good cook washer and ironer for a small family. References required. Apply at 18 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework in a small family. [illegible]

WANTED—Two good girls, one to cook, wash and iron, and one to do second work. Apply at 14 West Madison-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A good dining room girl. Apply immediately at the Montreal House, 104 South Wells-st.

WANTED—A good girl for second work and who can assist in waiting on table, at 314 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A first class cook and a good laundress. [illegible]

WANTED—A female pastry cook for a restaurant. Apply at 45 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A good cook washer and ironer. German or Norwegian preferred. Apply at 44 Oak-st., North Side.

WANTED—Immediately, a good cook. Apply at 406 Michigan-av., basement door. Good wages paid.

WANTED—A good girl who understands washing and ironing and is willing to also do general housework. Apply at 113 Michigan-av.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Cheap—A hand printing press, with five fonts of type, all new and in good order. Call at 275 State-st., near Twelfth.

FOR SALE—The frame building situated on the corner of Franklin and Congress-sts., [illegible] For terms apply to D. F. DAVISON, 52 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—A consigned lot of 11 cases [illegible]

FOR SALE—Five pointer dog pups, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A parlor bedstead, in imitation of rosewood, [illegible] J. M. INGRAHAM, 395 Wabash-av.

Pianos.

TO RENT—A variety of pianos to rent at reduced prices. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Piano—For only $125 if called for soon, a fine toned rosewood piano, in good order, at 211 Illinois-st., near State.

Situations Wanted.

Males.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man of good business capacity in a commission house. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As bookkeeper or salesman with some responsible commission house, [illegible] COMMISSION MERCHANT, Tribune office, Chicago.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a first class waiter and accountant in an office. [illegible] TAYLOR, 113 West Madison-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—As porter in a private family. Address JOHN PHELAN, [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—In a private family, to take care of horses and carriage and do any necessary work. City references if required. Address H C, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—As traveller for a liquor or grocery house by an energetic young Irishman. Address LIQUOR, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man who is ready and willing to do any honest work. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By an experienced accountant who is a practical bookkeeper. References good. Address SITUATION, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By an Englishman as coachman and to do general house work in a private family. Address G C, 69 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION—Wanted—By an Englishman as coachman and to do general house work in a private family. Address A C, 69 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION—Wanted—As coachman in a private family. [illegible] Address N A, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By an experienced machinist and engineer. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man of three years' experience, as watchmaker, to work under instructions. Good reference given. Address MORRIS, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man of good standing, in a private family [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—A young married man recently returned to the city, [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By an experienced coachman and gardener, [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—To Business Men—A young man, late of Cincinnati, [illegible] E. A. COLBY, care G. W. Smith, 37 LaSalle-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a boy, 16 years of age, in any capacity in a store, where his services can be made available. Speaks German and English, and has a good ordinary education. Address J. CLAUSEN, 21 North-av.

SITUATION—Wanted—A position as bookkeeper, by a man fully competent. [illegible] Address RIVERS, Tribune office.

Females.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a girl to do second cook or chamber work in a private boarding house. Good reference given. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As nurse or housekeeper by a middle-aged American lady of experience. Good references given and required. Address 350 Carroll-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young lady as seamstress in a private family. Is an operator on Singer's and Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines. Can do all kinds of sewing. Address E B, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young girl to do general housework in a private family. Good references given if required. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By two girls in a private family to do cooking and general housework. Call at 181 Twenty-first-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a competent woman to cook, do second or general housework. Good references given. Apply at 153 Twenty-third-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a competent young lady as clerk either in a cigar or millinery store. Address EVA MARTIN, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—A lady of experience desires a situation as housekeeper. [illegible] HOUSEKEEPER, 180 Huron-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—As second girl, or to do general housework for a small family. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a competent woman to do washing, house cleaning, etc. Apply at 13 Fennell-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a first-class cook who understands French and English cooking in a hotel or restaurant. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a competent girl to do second work in a private family. Apply at 161 Maxwell-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a respectable girl to cook, wash and iron in a first-class private family. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By an experienced Protestant woman from the East, as housekeeper or would take charge of children. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a good girl to do general housework in a small private family. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a girl to do general housework. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As housekeeper by a young widow from the East. [illegible] Address Mrs. H. GRAY, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATIONS—Wanted—By two English girls in a private family, one as cook, [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—To do general housework, washing, ironing and cooking in a private family. [illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To buy, for cash, gentlemen's cast-off clothing, or miscellaneous goods of any kind. [illegible]

WANTED—Any man looking for steady employment and large pay, [illegible] LAMB & CO., Brokers.

WANTED—West Side—Persons desirous of disposing of their property, [illegible] D. COLE, 198 West Madison-st., Cole's Block.

WANTED—Any one having a stock of hardware worth from $3,000 to $5,000, and wishing to exchange for unincumbered land in Wisconsin, [illegible]

WANTED—All descriptions of old books, [illegible]

WANTED—A good business man with $5,000 or $6,000 can get the best business chance in the city. [illegible]

WANTED—$2,000 will secure one-half interest [illegible] T. C. LAMB & CO., Room 1, No. 19 Randolph-st.

WANTED—Everybody to know that Mrs. F. J. Lewis clearly reveals the past, present and future. [illegible]

WANTED—A show case for milliners' goods, [illegible] A. CURRY, [illegible]

WANTED—Stencil Cutters to know that JOHN MEADER manufactures the best and cheapest stencil dies and stencil stock. [illegible]

WANTED—A bonus will be paid to any one that will obtain a sufficiently remunerative position for a married man, [illegible]

WANTED—To sell a drug store, doing a fine business in a flourishing city in the [illegible] Inquire of WING & WILCOX, [illegible]

WANTED—Everybody to know that they can bind their own magazines, music and papers with Emerson's Binder, [illegible]

WANTED—Business opening—An enterprising man, with some capital, to take the Chicago general agency of an Eastern subscription and publishing house. [illegible]

WANTED—A man with $15,000 to invest in a business in which he can more than double the capital in one year. [illegible] DILLER & BROWN, 104 Madison-st.

WANTED—To loan $5,000 for 5 years at 10 per cent on inside and South side real estate. Call at once at 120 Dearborn-st. J. B. TAYLOR & SON.

WANTED—Every person to know that George Great [illegible], Photographer, at 95 Clark-st., opposite the Sherman House, takes the best "Bon Ton" Thayer vignettes in the city. Seconds only.

WANTED—John B. May, Photographer, formerly of 113 Lake-st., solicits the patronage of all his friends at George [illegible] studio, 95 Clark-st., opposite the Sherman House.

WANTED—A business man with $3,000 to take a half interest in a legitimate manufacturing business. Profits large. [illegible] Address MANUFACTURER, Tribune office.

WANTED—To buy a second-hand set of stencil tools. Address F S, Tribune office.

WANTED—To sell a note of $3,750, secured by trust deed on good real estate. Apply to G. A. CHAMBERS, 107 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—Hay Press—To buy a portable hay press. [illegible] OLIVER LIPPINCOTT, Peotone, Will County, Ill.

WANTED—The Great Gypsy Palmist will give you a history of your life, [illegible] Address GYPSY PALMIST, [illegible]

WANTED—Everybody to know that the celebrated Gypsy Woman has returned to the city. [illegible]

WANTED—All who use parlor, office, or church stoves [illegible]

Personal.

PERSONAL—Will the lady who picked up a pocket-book on State, near Harrison-st., Friday, please bring the same to the Janesville office, and oblige the owner.

PERSONAL—Two young ladies particularly wanted two gentlemen on Clark-st., Sunday evening, [illegible]

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN.

The King of Denmark, in his speech at the opening of the Rigsdag, on the 5th instant, said that the negotiations with Prussia in regard to Schleswig-Holstein were fruitless. The Rigsdag has postponed for one year the ratification of the sale of St. Thomas and other portions of the West Indies to the United States.

General Prim was enthusiastically welcomed on arriving in Madrid, on the 5th instant.

President Juarez congratulates the Mexican Congress upon the failure of all the insurrections excepting that in Tamaulipas, and advises the passage of laws favorable to commerce. He regards the general aspect of Mexico as bright and prosperous.

Later intelligence from South America informs us that in Ecuador alone 25,000 lives were lost by the recent appalling earthquake. From the same cause the water along the Peruvian coast has decreased eight fathoms in depth.

GENERAL.

Gold closed in New York, yesterday, at 140⅛.

Four women endeavored to vote at a school district election in Mt. Vernon, N. Y., on the 5th inst., but their ballots were rejected.

The St. Louis Fair was largely attended yesterday.

John Quincy Adams has consented to speak in South Carolina.

On Monday, the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, N. Y., defeated the Unions, of Morrisania, N. Y., by a score of 16 to 5. The Atlantics are again the nominal champions of the United States, having defeated the Unions in two match games, but the Athletics, of Philadelphia, are the virtual champions, as they twice defeated the Atlantics last month.

The funeral of Bishop Juncker, of the Diocese of Alton, Illinois, took place in that city, on Tuesday.

The Kiowas and Comanches have united with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes in hostilities against the whites on Arkansas River.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Senator Howard, General Stoughton, and others, are to address a mass meeting in South Bend, Indiana, on Monday next.

General Butler has written a second letter concerning the organized opposition to his re-election.

The town elections in Connecticut, on Monday, indicate substantial Republican gains.

The international cricket match, played in Philadelphia, between the English Eleven and Twenty-two of Philadelphia, terminated in favor of the Englishmen, on Tuesday, with two wickets to spare. The Twenty-two made [illegible] in their first and 35 in their second innings, while the Eleven scored 68 in their first and 44 in their second innings, with eight wickets down.

The Inebriate Asylum, in Brooklyn, has received over $[illegible] from license fees collected in New York.

The propeller *Perseverance*, of the Welland Railway line, was burned on Lake Ontario, off Putneyville, on Tuesday last, and fourteen of her nineteen passengers were lost.

ST. LOUIS.

Second Day of the Agricultural and Mechanical Fair—Premiums Awarded, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5.

St. Louis was favored with another fine day, and in consequence the attendance at the fair was large, gentlemen predominating. The amphitheatre seats were well filled and the excitement ran high, especially in the afternoon, while the stallion ring was being shown. The exhibition seems to partake more of a national than local character, many States and the Canadas being represented in the various manufactures and stock rings. Outside of the arena the committees were busy making awards. The Western States and New York are represented among the agricultural implements, and the *tout ensemble* is eminently demonstrative of the inventive genius of the age. When the ribbons are tied, your correspondent may give more in detail as to the awards and merits of some new machines.

In the award on draft mares Illinois is again leading in the various rings, from five years down to yearlings. The prizes were harvested by E. Dillon & Co., of Bloomington, Ill., except two second premiums, which were given to Nelson Green, of Kane County, Ill. The premium on buggy horses was taken by G. W. Howe, of St. Louis, on his famous Dick Gow, Morgan.

[illegible]

KANSAS.

Indian Troubles on the Western Border—Political.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Oct. 6.

Governor Crawford reached home on Sunday morning. [illegible]

SPRINGFIELD.

Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home—Exhibition Drill of the Chicago Zouaves—Nashville.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 6.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN.

The Homoeopathists and the University Regents—Order of the Supreme Court.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Oct. 6.

[illegible]

NASHVILLE.

Assault upon Mayor Alden—Cases of Disorganization.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 6.

[illegible]

RICHMOND.

Escape of Negro Convicts from a Railroad Train—Decision Regarding Rebel Currency.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Public Debt Statement for October.

Decrease of Over Five Millions During the Month.

Another Paper from Delmar in the Interests of the Democracy.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.

THE CAMILLA MASSACRE.

A report from General Meade, upon the late massacre at Camilla, embodying the report of General Sibley, reached the War Department today. It clearly establishes the fact that the whole affair was deliberately planned by the whites, and that the reports which have gained general circulation concerning the subsequent hunting down of colored men, and similar atrocities, really occurred as represented.

TENNESSEE.

It appears that General Gordon Granger cannot assume command in Tennessee, by virtue of his real rank as General Sidney Burbank, now stationed at Louisville, is some four years his senior. To enable Granger to take command during the absence of General Thomas, will require an order from the President assigning him to duty by his brevet rank.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT

for September includes four millions of dollars in bonds, issued to the Pacific Railroads, which virtually makes the decrease of the debt for the month near four millions of dollars.

DELMAR AGAIN.

Delmar appears with another financial table this morning. The belief is now general among the higher officers of the Treasury that he has been bribed by the Democracy to do this work, and a number of these officials have ceased to recognize him socially. Secretary McCulloch shows special indignation. He inquired of the Chief Clerk specially in charge of the duty of preparing the financial statements of the Treasury if he had pointed out to Delmar the gross errors in his figures. The Chief Clerk said he had, and upon asking an explanation, was told by Delmar that he had none to make, as his figures would speak for themselves.

GOING HOME TO VOTE.

John D. Defrees, with a large delegation of Indianians, will start West on Thursday evening, in order to vote next week. A larger number of those engaged in the departments here will vote this year than ever before. The Ohio men will, in a majority of cases, leave on Friday.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The following statement of the public debt of the United States on the first of October was issued late this afternoon:

[illegible]

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

Attempted Outrage—National Bank Opened—Cold Weather.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Oct. 6.

The house of G. A. Robinson, of this city was entered by an unknown man, and an attempt made to outrage his daughter. Her cries brought her father to her assistance, but not in time to catch the wretch, who had locked all the doors, and made his escape through the window.

The Pacific National Bank opened here to-day. [illegible]

Weather cold and windy. Snowing in Cheyenne to-night. [illegible]

INDIANAPOLIS.

Articles of Association Filed by the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 6.

Articles of association of the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad Company were filed with the Secretary of State this morning. [illegible]

MISSIONARY WORK.

Fifty-ninth Anniversary Meeting of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions—Annual Reports.

[illegible]

VOL XX

THE CAM

Rousing Republi in Ohio an

A Lively Canva in Io

Late Returns in Increased Rep